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13 July 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2536

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BRIEFS

TRINIDAD SEIZES VENEZUELAN BOATS--Three Venezuelan fishing boats have been seized by Trinidadian patrolboats in Venezuelan territorial waters near the Paria coast. We have learned that the fishing boats (Esperanza Mia), (El Deseado) and (Dos Amigos) all suffered the same fate. According to reports, the seizure of these vessels took place in Venezuelan territorial waters and to avoid problems the Trinidadian sailors forced the vessels to change course and head toward Trinidadian limits. The crewmembers protested this action and in response were brutally beaten. Not satisfied with the physical ill-treatment, the Trinidadian sailors confiscated several tons of a variety of fish and also took the crewmembers personal belongings such as watches and chains. Several of our countrymen were injured and are now hospitalized. The most seriously wounded is the captain of the (Esperanza Mia), (Pablo Rincones), who was beaten and also hit with a butt. Another man (Clazadilla), was also brutally beaten and together with Rincones was transferred to the (Campos de Minici) Hospital in Carupano. The public considers this action an act of piracy and some related this action with Venezuela's position of solidarity with Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. There are rumors that this action is related to the Venezuelan just claim on Essequibo. [Excerpts] [PA151343 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 May 82]

VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD COAST GUARD AGREEMENT--Caracas, 30 May (AFP)--Trinidad and Venezuela are implementing a cooperation agreement between their coast guard services, according to Annette Auguste, Trinidad and Tobago ambassador to Venezuela, who said this after a meeting with Vice Adm Rafael Bertorelli Moreno, navy commander in chief. Auguste noted that they discussed search and rescue operations and an exchange of experiences in coast guard concerns, including fishing, contraband, piracy and the violation of territorial waters. It was recalled here that five Venezuelan fishing vessels were detained by the Trinidad coast guard 2 weeks ago while fishing within territorial waters, which prompted a Venezuelan Foreign Ministry complaint. [Text] [PA301908 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 30 May 82]

VENEZUELAN MINISTER VISITS CUBA--Dr Luis Alberto Machado, Venezuelan minister of state for intelligence development, arrived last night in our country. Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, was on hand at Jose Marti Airport to welcome the distinguished visitor. During his stay in Cuba, Dr Machado will hold meetings and talks and will discuss experiences through lectures. He will also receive information from the various departments of the Ministry of Public Health and from other agencies. This morning, the visiting Venezuelan minister held a meeting at the Education Ministry where interesting educational experiences were discussed. [Text] [FL212055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1851 GMT 21 Jun 82]

BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS POSTPONED--An ASSOCIATED PRESS item from Buenos Aires reports that Argentine military officials have decided to put a freeze on the papal mediation process. The report notes that President-designate Reynaldo Bignone has reportedly decided that (?any study) on the border dispute with Chile must be (?decided) by the Argentine Congress. Since elections must be held to elect the congressmen who will constitute a future congress, this means that Argentine military officials apparently have decided that the papal negotiations will be frozen for some years. Argentine political and diplomatic circles believe that this decision is another signal that Bignone's government lacks strength to elaborate a diplomatic strategy. They added that General Bignone will limit himself to handling government house affairs until a new government assumes power. [Text] [PY251937 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1800

COUNTRY SECTION

ANTIGUA

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AID SOUGHT--St Johns, Antigua, Saturday (CANA)--Antigua has approached Venezuela for help in the fields of health, education and tourism, it has been officially announced here. The request, a government spokesman said, was put to a visiting mission from Caracas, which has been meeting with officials of the Vere Bird administration. The meeting was the first under a bilateral friendship and co-operation treaty signed by Antigua and Venezuela in 1976. [Excerpt] [FLO11650 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/1115

PAPER SCORES GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CONTROL

PY022126 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jun 82 pp 12, 13

[By Luis Gregorich: "Construction"]

[Text] The country has been hit in recent years by a devastating economic and political crisis and also--probably even more painfully--by a disintegration of the public confidence and credibility enjoyed by rulers and the information media. The Malvinas war is the last episode of this degradation, but it may turn into the virtue of marking, in the midst of anguish and heartbreaking pain, the starting point for a needed reconstruction of the lost faith.

The citizens' conscience has never been so deformed. For too long a time psychological action replaced a shared search for truth, and a gigantic and totalitarian state information dissemination apparatus subjected the people to a rigorous and patient brainwashing from which it will not be easy to recover. All techniques of modern publicity served, with their sublimating cleverness, to let an authoritarian regime and ideology be "sold" like a commercial product. Censorship, self-censorship and "black lists" prevailed. A small army of scribes, charlatans, and narrators who pretended to be called newsmen was set up, but they were actually well or badly paid employees of the official propaganda.

This is the time to make a brief review of the situation--without a masochistic feeling, though without pleasure--and to stimulate the decline of some, which should have happened at the same time as the decline that took place in the field of political leadership. The common saying that when faults are shared, the guilty should not be pointed out is no good in this case. There is no doubt that public opinion identifies a few names and a few faces with the protagonists of the process of concealing and misinforming which has been tormenting us. If the future of the country is to be built on the basis of democracy and plurality, the course which should be followed, at least in a symbolic way, should be minor surgery on our cheap students of Goebbels. More than one of these people have begun to use a democratic and even condescending mask. The occasion to unmask them should not be wasted.

The tradition regarding freedom of expression is not very strong in Argentina. For instance, when people talk about the variety of newspapers and political leaflets existing in the time of President Roca and among the men of the

eighties and the subsequent blossoming of criticism and dissent, we must bear in mind the relatively small circulation of such publications and their nature as means for conveying the disagreements of individuals who, basically, shared the same system and the same values and who would even attend the same clubs. The authentic meaning of freedom of expression--which is complemented by the access of most people of information and the opportunity to express their own interests--has only been implemented since the passage of the Saenz Pena Law and since the first radical governments. After 1930 the political instability which was established as a system caused the right to criticize and to be informed to suffer setbacks and periodically to pass through troubled times. Only for brief periods in the last half of the century did both civilian and military governments grant relative meaning to freedom of the press.

The government that took over in 1976 exhibited a very peculiar nature. It inherited from the Peronist government a state monopoly in the television field and a quasi monopoly in the radio field. It consolidated this informative-formative apparatus until it turned it into an excellent and well-oiled totalitarian machine. This indeed contradicted the liberal economic policy and the policy of transfer of ownership to the private sector which was being proclaimed. It was said, of course, that the radio and television stations would end up being transferred to private sectors, but the steps to reach this ideal were rather unenthusiastic and delayed.

The reasons given for this monopolistic concentration were centered in the internal disturbances caused by the guerrilla action and the subsequent repression which shook the country. The intelligence agencies outlined and controlled the policy of the state information media. There was censorship, but no legal or officially acknowledged censors, and everyone had to play the farce of freedom of the press and of celebrating journalists day. The "blacklists" issued by various organs of the so-called "information community" of the state hindered certain writers, artists, actors and technicians from working in state spheres, and there was no legal or judicial court to which they could appeal to question the measure.

Once the internal war was over, a change of course seemed natural, but the temptation to continue shaping public opinion was stronger, the doctrine of national security was put ahead of constitutional rights and guarantees. Politics and politicians were censored, and the standards of the right--badly called liberal--were adopted, promoted by business and military sectors of developed countries frightened by the international economic crisis and by a distribution policy which could lessen their privileges. The great prohibited issue was the thousands of people who disappeared during the civil war. Inside the country it was never possible to broadcast the extensive conclusions of the OAS Human Rights Commission which investigated the facts "in situ."

By vigorously discouraging a journalism that criticized and questioned, room was made for magazines, programs and serials which sought to provide escape and an antiseptic entertainment for their respective audiences. On the other hand, the mechanisms of self-censorship and the unconscious response to fear were already so firmly established that any individual effort to clear them up seemed useless. Credibility was at this point already seriously damaged but, let me put it this way, the information apparatus was tolerated with a certain resignation by the people until the Malvinas crisis arose.

The years of misinformation which the Argentine people suffered had the grand finale during the 2 and 1/2 months between the recovery of the Malvinas by the national forces and the surrender of those forces to the British troops. We can say that two well defined factors came together: on the one hand the obvious omissions and the disappearance of information which are natural in any military conflict; and on the other hand, the almost mechanical continuation of the psychological action of the former period, which was characterized by a complete disdain for the intelligence and the ability to reason on the part of the people. Reporters, except for some illustrious exceptions among the independent press, were the same official narrators who had been intoxicating public opinion for a long time. Thus, for instance, the same commentator who had praised a few years before, perhaps a few months before, the iron lady and had celebrated the electoral triumph of Reagan (this North American who "understood us"), now had to wear another mask and insult these champions of "a decaying Western world."

When the conflict began, emotion overran clearness of thought, and no Argentine was informed about the motives which determined the recovery of the Malvinas precisely at that moment, when a tough domestic crisis and a clearly unfavorable international situation were being experienced. Were the North Americans giving signs of approval? Was it true that the British were thinking of granting independence to the islands? The country did not learn about this, and everything came down to applause and the celebration of a cause which was in everyone's heart and which, precisely because of this, was not to be frustrated.

On 1 May the military actions began and from then on the public had, practically exclusively, two sources of information: the joint staff communiques, relatively moderate and objective within the traditional concept of psychological action in times of war; and the leaks (which it was almost compulsory to publish or broadcast) from "reliable military sources," prepared by intelligence advisors who ignored the real facts and who confined themselves to feeding the optimism and exultation of the domestic front (in other words the people), carrying them to unbearable excitement and nervousness, not a single newsman from any private agency or news media were able to share the life of the soldiers in the Malvinas during the war. On the contrary, the correspondents stationed in the continental south were confined to reproducing minutes and official reports and to putting up with tiresome and routine press conferences away from the battle front. This was an insult to national journalism, and there is no justification which can lessen such an insult.

According to some officials, exultation and misinformation were needed to avoid providing tactical and strategic information to the enemy. Reality easily refutes this theory. There was no one abroad who was not aware of the true development of the struggle. And the enemy, with its electronic spying means and the cooperation of U.S. satellites, was aware of everything they needed to know. The only surprises were the courage of our pilots and some unforeseen climatic conditions.

The end came. And the people, who had been conditioned exclusively for triumph, who had listened to and read numerous commentators who assured them that the

English landing was "impossible," who had been convinced that the enemy had practically no more vessels or airplanes, felt that they could no longer believe anyone. The explanation about having to face a more sophisticated technology all of a sudden could not satisfy them. Wasn't that obvious from the very beginning? Weren't we confronting a nuclear power which, from nuclear weapons on down, had the whole modern arsenal available? Fortunately the only balance--not to be disregarded--was the profound feeling of justice of our own cause and the anticolonialist consciousness that even our children could now feel. The return of those who had actually fought, on the other hand, began to make room for different information through which the hard truth could not be concealed.

In the march of the country toward democracy, rebuilding credibility is a priority issue, dismantling of the totalitarian state apparatus in the broadcast media cannot be delayed; it is demanded by the moral sanity of Argentines, who after having sacrificed many of their children in the Malvinas, deserve to learn why they had to do so and, from now on, to participate with their own judgment in building up the country. The republic can only bloom in fruitful diversity and plurality of opinion supported by a firm institutional and legal framework, whose only limitation is precisely respect for the rights of others.

The mass media must be open to independent men and to national political parties of all tendencies and not only to those who get along with the government or receive its approval. The television and radio media must be democratized, removing the fawning incompetents who have risen within them and limited motion picture censorship to the strict role of protecting youth and children. If we are to have elections in 1 and 1/2 years or perhaps before, and if we are to return to democratic ways, it is a must that we begin exercising plurality and that we gradually regain confidence in those who speak to us from the radio, press or television. Time is over. Our muscles are numb, and we must get down to work beginning this very minute.

CSO: 3010/1756

COSTA MENDEZ ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., LA

PY012352 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1930 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The outgoing minister of foreign affairs, Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez, also made interesting statements to the press. In answer to questions on how he lived through the responsibility of leading the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a country engaged in war, he said: A minister has to act in accordance with the general trend of military operations but from another viewpoint, that is, by conducting all talks and all negotiations aimed at achieving a lasting peace.

Dr Costa Mendez added: A minister of foreign affairs should always be looking out for any opportunities of achieving peace, and must also take advantage of any opportunity of attaining the desired peace.

The former minister of foreign affairs was also questioned on the present state of relations between Argentina and the United States. He said that relations with that country were currently blocked and were at a relatively cold state and quite distant. But this was not Argentina's fault. He added that the United States had exaggerated its attitude since it should have kept neutral. He explained that the United States had an alliance with Great Britain through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but that it had forgotten that it had another equally important alliance with the American continent through the Rio de Janeiro Pact.

He declared that the United States had ignored that treaty in opposition to the will of the 17 countries of the Americas which signed the treaty. The United States imposed economic sanctions against Argentina [words indistinct] it clearly gave valuable assistance to Britain, that is to say, it opted as an enemy toward Argentina.

Dr Costa Mendez then compared the present state of relations between Argentina and Europe and those between Argentina and the United States. He declared that relations with the United States will be gradually improved, but that such an improvement will take place far more rapidly with the countries of Europe. He explained this by saying that relations with the countries of Europe will be restricted to their commercial and economic fields in years to come, while politics will be involved in the relations with the United States.

The conclusion to be derived from the foregoing, Dr Costa Mendez added, is that the economic-commercial activity of industrial complementation should be more diversified. This to such an extent that we shall not have to be dependent in future on either Europe, or the United States.

In a reference to the Latin American countries, he added: An incentive to rediscovery was made on a continental basis. It was fortunate for us that we were united by a nonideological event, and even whose origin dates back to the 19th century. Dr Costa Mendez also stressed the noble attitude adopted by the countries of Latin America in international [word indistinct] when new political links were established which should lead to increasing unity in the economic and commercial fields.

With reference to the Latin aspects he said that no less than four Latin American trade missions had arrived in Buenos Aires in the past few months in an effort to increase their volume of trade with Argentina. He concluded by saying that he would continue to follow the course of the country's foreign policy, a matter of personal interest for him, who now wishes to (?pass on) to others his valuable experience.

CSO: 3010/1756

OFFICERS REPORT ON SUPPLIES DURING CONFLICT

PY021820 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINA in Spanish 1610 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (NA)--Gen Miguel Podesta, army personnel chief, stated this morning here that army casualties during the war in the Malvinas total 1,366, including dead, missing, wounded and ill persons.

Quartermasters Commander Gen Gerardo Nunez, charged with the supply of food and clothing to the troops deployed in the Malvinas, stated that "the supply level on the islands, in general terms, was never below a 10-day supply or reserves."

He also explained that the combat ration given to each soldier, consisted of--among other products--a can of stew [buseca], a can of peas and meat, a package of concentrated orange juice, 12 buns, toilette paper, two cans of marmalade, one spoon, one small bottle of whisky, a pack of cigarettes and matches, all packed in plastic bags. All these products were packed in cardboard boxes by civilians who had worked in the Argentine rural society building.

All the food, which also included coffee and milk concentrate, provided the soldiers with approximately 5,000 calories a day.

The cardboard box also included a heater that works on combustible gelignite manufactured by military industries.

Nunez did not know how to explain what had happened with 350,000 cardboard boxes that are allegedly deposited in a place somewhere in this capital, according to a charge made in a newspaper.

"They must have been stolen," he stressed, indicating emphatically that the consignments had been sent to Comodoro Rivadavia in trucks driven by civilians, whose personal data is on file, and from there sent to the Malvinas on the ships the Cordoba and the Formosa.

Regarding clothing, he confirmed that it was adequate for the area and that everyone had the same amount of clothing, whether they were officers or soldiers.

He indicated that 44,000 sateen field jackets had been purchased last year from Israel and they were used by the troops in the Malvinas to protect themselves from the cold.

On his part, the commander of arsenals, Gen Nelson Chillo, asserted that the weapons that were used in the theater of operations were not obsolete, although he admitted the possibility that there could have been material defects.

CSO: 3010/1756

CGT SECTOR CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

PY012139 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1946 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jun (TELAM)--The General Labor Confederation (CGT) (Azopardo Branch) has released a document saying that we are at the front steps of great events in order to establish, among all sectors of national activity, a political project to lead us to a definite institutionalization of the country through a stable democracy.

The document says: "To achieve Argentine independence it is necessary, as a basic condition, to reach national unity."

With this objective in mind the CGT-Azopardo proposes a reorganization of Argentine labor unions for which it demands, as a basic condition, the implementation of a series of measures including the reactivation of the productive apparatus by finally abandoning antinational economic policies as the best means to insure full employment for workers.

This labor organization also demands the complete elimination of all forms of privatization of state companies considered essential to the country's security, the sustained development of national industry, the cancellation of law No 22105 on labor union associations and the restitution of the law approved by the National Congress.

The other demands made by the CGT-Azopardo are: "Readjustment of the real salaries of all workers, whether active or retired, with an immediate emergency salary increase; elimination of Law No 21476 and other similar dispositions including all the regulations which unilaterally modified the collective labor bargaining; the elimination of goods and services readjustments which affect the real salary of workers such as circular No 1050 of the Central Bank, readjustments of rents, etc.

This labor organization also demands the end of the prohibition of union activities as of 1 July by abolishing decree 9/76 and the repeal of all restrictive legislation on union activities.

The CGT-Azopardo also said: "After these demands are fulfilled, the Argentine labor movement proclaims its need for unity, not as a tactical resource but as a constant objective which is promising and has decisive potential during these crucial times we are now experiencing.

CSO: 3010/1756

PRO-ONGANIA GROUP DISCLAIMS TIES WITH GOVERNMENT

PY021949 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2222 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (TELAM)--The coordinating board that backs up the document called bases for a national agreement released last December by former President Lt Gen (Ret) Juan Carlos Ongania, today issued a communique stating that there are no ties between the former president and persons that have been appointed to the highest levels of the new national government.

The coordinating board also explained that new Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran, who has been a member of the group, was separated from it because it is believed that his position in the current government is incompatible with the ideas of the organization.

Herewith the text of the communique:

In view of news media reports that, in commenting on appointments: to the highest levels of the current government, emphasize the fact that certain persons cooperated with Lt Gen Juan Carlos Ongania's administration from which one could infer political or ideological ties with the general, the coordinating board which upholds the doctrine stated by the general in the document called bases for a national agreement, published in December 1981 wishes to state that, with the exception of a member of this board, Hector Villaveiran, who has been appointed labor minister, there are no political or ideological ties between the persons in question and Lt Gen Juan Carlos Ongania.

In Hector Villaveiran's case, the board has decided to separate him because it believes that his position within the current government is incompatible with the commitments and ideas upheld by this organization.

CSO: 3010/1756

RURAL CONFEDERATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY260146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2333 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (TELAM)--The executive board of the Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA) released a communique at the end of a meeting today in which it demands the march to constitutional normalization in view of the crisis the country is now experiencing.

The communique justified this position, saying that our people have once again shown their maturity; that they were able to offer their children's blood to face the colonialist enemy and its imperialist ally, and that they will therefore be also able to participate in devising the model of a country which we wish.

When mentioning such participation, the CRA statement added that a positive balance must be gained from the bitter experience recently lived. It maintains that the unity which began to be defined on 2 April must not be changed at any level.

In order to organize a different, united and peaceful Argentina in full nationwide agreement, we must bear in mind past mistakes in order to prevent repetitions which are bound to be fatal.

After making other considerations the CRA proposed the following contingency measures to overcome the present emergency: "1) Reactivation of the domestic market by means of a suitable level of salaries; 2) A realistic adjustment of all economic variables emphasizing the need to maintain a realistic exchange rate; 3) A moratorium should be imposed on loans, taxes and social welfare contributions; and 4) Indexing should be eradicated from the economy."

Concerning the bases for a long-term agriculture and livestock policy, the CRA requested: "1) Price policy: the prices of agricultural products must be freed, releasing them once and for all from political maneuvering through delays, exchange rates [retraso cambiario] or the establishment of ceiling prices.

"2) Credit policy: Credit is an essential and necessary tool for the process of agricultural and livestock production. Concretely we propose agricultural and livestock lines of credit that would differentiate between neglected and/or slow-development zones, geographic areas of intensive crops and border areas, by setting interest rates and terms in keeping with the characteristics of each area.

"3) Tax policy: This policy must become a means for stimulating the growth of agricultural and livestock production and not a source of state revenues and a means for state control.

"4) Foreign trade policy: an aggressive export policy must be implemented urgently and maintained in order to market our exportable surplus by means of active negotiations at all international, and especially Latin American, markets; and

"5) Industrial policy: In order to establish a coherent and long-term agricultural policy we must be able to count on the national industry to supply the inputs which the farms need to increase production."

The CRA communique concluded by saying that we Argentines will be able to build a better nation within the framework of national unity if we implement coherent and realistic policies, and do not allow legitimate factional interests from harming the supreme interests of all, while preserving mutual respect.

CSO: 3010/1756

BRIEFS

COMMUNIQUE ON KIDNAPPINGS--Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (TELAM)--At noon today, the Interior Ministry released a communique regarding the notes which have been submitted to that ministry as of May 1982 in relation to alleged kidnappings carried out during the years of terrorist activities in Argentina. The communique states the following: "After a close review of the notes which have been submitted, it is hereby reported that those notes have to do with events which, had they taken place, would have been crimes whose investigation is outside the competence of the executive branch. Many of the notes submitted mention legal actions related to the above-mentioned events. The fact that the ministry receives requests concerning the whereabouts of persons, is prompted by purely humanitarian reasons and its action is restricted to requesting information from the appropriate bodies and relaying the results of these requests to the persons who made the request, without this taking the place of court actions. In view of the above those who have submitted the notes are hereby informed that these notes must be addressed to the appropriate judges in compliance with the provisions of and in the manner established by legal procedures." [Text] [PY020409 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 1 Jul 82]

NEWS TAMPERING--Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (AFP)--Two morning newspapers having wide circulation reported here today on the tampering with official news during the recent Malvinas conflict. DIARIO POPULAR reports the dissatisfaction of the soldiers of the 7th Infantry Regiment Coronel Conde over the reporting carried out by the only journalist of the (official) Argentine Television who was in the Malvinas. According to the newspaper, the reports that were broadcast did not involve front-line soldiers but, contrary to what Mr Kasanzew (journalist) claimed, they were all recorded in Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley). The newspaper reveals that rehearsals were carried out and that soldiers were instructed to say that they were well, that they ate well and that they were anxious to defeat the enemy. In truth, CLARION said that in recent years, a gigantic and totalitarian official news mechanism has subjected the population to a patient and intensive brainwashing, the effects of which will not be easily overcome. The newspaper demands the democratization of mass media, which should be opened up to independent men and to those which are sympathetic to the government or which have official approval. [Text] [PY302321 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 30 Jun 82]

CAL UNDER ARMY--Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Today the army took exclusive charge of the conduction and mechanisms of the Legislative Advisory Commission [CAL] when navy and air force representatives decided to cancel their participation in that organization. The withdrawal of navy and air force officials was carried out in compliance with the decisions of their respective forces to relinquish political responsibility for the current process. The top leadership of CAL is now in the hands of Gen Mario Aguado Benitez. CAL outgoing President Rear Adm Enrique Pedro Montemayor delegated power to Gen Aguado Benitez at noon today. Brig Gen Miguel Luciani also resigned from his "decision-making" post at CAL today. Air force and navy officers who made up the different CAL commissions also relinquished their functions today. Consequently, only the army's high-ranking officers have remained in their posts, both at the decision-making level and in the respective subcommissions. [Text]
[PY011335 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2025 GMT 30 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1788

BRIEFS

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER NAMED--Bridgetown, Barbados, 29 Jun (CANA)--Britain today announced a new Barbados-based high commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean, Viscount Dunrossil, who will take over from Stanley Arthur in September. Lord Dunrossil will be high commissioner to Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, the official announcement said. He will also be appointed, on a non-resident basis. British Government representative to the West Indies associated state of St Kitts-Nevis, Mr Arthus, who is retiring from the diplomatic service, leaves Barbados August 1. Lord Dunrossil is expected to arrive in late September, the high commission here said. [Text] [FL291610 Bridgetown CANA in English 1545 GMT 29 Jun 82]

CSO: 3025/1115

INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY022012 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 82

["Text" of Bolivian Interior Ministry communique read to Radio Illimani over telephone by ministry spokesman]

[Text] Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry communique:

The dialogue of the government of the armed forces with the economic, social and political sectors of the country started this morning with representatives of the Confederation of Private Businessmen of Bolivia within an atmosphere of true cordiality. The following agenda was analyzed during the meeting:

- a. Economic issues
- b. Political subjects
- c. National accord

Regarding economic issues the following issues were discussed: the suitability of adopting a financial-economic system which would gradually liberalize the national economy; the urgent need to reach an agreement with the IDB which will allow the reestablishment of foreign credit and the contribution of necessary capital to resume a policy for the country's development; the need for the implementation of an immediate adjustment plan which will basically provide for the elimination of subsidies and the establishment of real prices for assets and services and the correspondent salary adjustments; the need to continue to honor the foreign debt with the objective of trying to renegotiate it.

Regarding political issues the national private businessmen pointed out that from their point of view it is necessary to find an immediate political solution aimed at the reorganization of the economy and national finances and at the country's institutionalization for which the government requires broad support in order to implement the aforementioned adjustment plan. In this regard they proposed convoking the 1980 congress and gave many arguments supporting this proposal. Regarding the national accord the confederation voiced its belief that it could result from convoking the 1980 congress.

This communique is issued to the media in compliance with the unanimous criteria of granting the media timely and accurate information. La Paz, 2 July 1982.

CSO: 3010/1788

GSA SALES OF STRATEGIC RESERVES DECRIED

PY031510 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish .1130 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolivian Government has presented a formal protest to the U.S. State Department against the sales of minerals by the General Services Administration. Bolivian Ambassador to the United States Julio Sanjines presented the protest note.

A cable from an international news agency--EFE--reports on this case: Bolivian Ambassador Julio Sanjines has presented a strong protest to the State Department against U.S. insistence on selling part of its strategic reserves, especially tin, antimony and tungsten.

The ambassador presented the note to Walter Stoessel, the deputy secretary of state. Sanjines told EFE that it is rather surprising that the United States insists on selling part of its reserves precisely at the time when Bolivia is engaged in a political democratization process.

Bolivia is especially dependent on exports of raw material, especially of minerals, the cable states. A reduction of the value of mineral-metallurgical exports aggravates the Bolivian economic situation, the ambassador stated.

The current intention of the General Services Administration is creating a disturbance in the international markets, adversely affecting the stability of mining industries in raw material producing countries.

The announced sales of U.S. reserves have become a sword of Damocles for the weak Bolivian economy. Bolivia recently withdrew from the International Tin Council because this organization no longer seems to defend the interest of the producing countries.

CSO: 3010/1788

RICO TORO CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE SOLUTIONS TO CRISIS

PY021752 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday Col Faustino Rico Toro, Commander of the Army Gualberto Villarroel Military School, said to journalists that immediate and practical solutions should be found to the economic problem which the country is enduring.

Rico Toro made these statements to a group of journalists when he was asked why the armed forces were not participating in the political dialogue organized by the National Council for Political and Social Affairs, CONAPOL.

[Begin Rico Toro recording] Well, I believe that so far there have been no (?moves) to find a definite solution. If we were to analyze statements by various political leaders we would see that there are a series of contradictions. I believe that the people realize with concern, and anguish above all, that nobody has started talking about what the people experience every day. The reality of the Bolivian peoples is very simple: they want nothing more than a half ration, but at least a half ration which they will definitely receive. This is something which all the Bolivian homes claim. While everybody is busy drawing up plans of a theoretical or ideological nature which may benefit their own political groups there are people who are anxious for a practical and immediate solution. [End recording]

Faustino Rico Toro voiced his support for carrying out those meetings with the participation of representatives of all social sectors. He said that no distinctions should be made so that the accords should serve as the bases for the solution of the problems which affect the country.

[Begin Rico Toro recording] I believe that if a dialogue is carried out it should be similar to the one I tried to carry out within the Interior Ministry with the participation of everyone and mainly with the participation of the leaders of political parties who are the genuine representatives of their political groups. But I repeat my belief that the country expects something currently enduring is so serious that it needs solutions and above all the generosity of all the sectors of the country in order to find a solution to the problems which at present affect the most needy sectors.

[Question] Colonel, you have mentioned a delicate point, that is the hope which the people have. Don't you believe that this lack of credibility shown by the people could lead to a very difficult situation in the near future.

[Answer] I agree with you. Seeking immediate and practical solutions should be the objective of all those involved in this problem which affects the country. An immediate solution should be sought from inside and outside the government because the deadlines and time are running out in relation to the needs. There is a nation which is anxious for a solution. [End recording]

He added that with the cooperation and patriotism of all the Bolivian citizens the solutions to the economic and political problem may be found. He also voiced his skepticism regarding the formulas for a solution which should be implemented in a short term in order to overcome the crisis.

[Begin Rico Toro recording] At present I do not have the solution [word indistinct]. I am not (?an expert) in politics but in my capacity as a Bolivian citizen and serviceman I cannot avoid the young lady's question. What we need most of all at present is patriotism, unselfishness, generosity and to interpret the anguish which the people are experiencing. [End recording]

CSC: 3010/1788

MIR LEADER ON POLITICAL SOLUTION OF CRISIS

PY030310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--The national leadership board of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) asserted here today that Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora should be installed as soon as possible as Bolivian president and vice president, respectively, and the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) entrusted with the government.

At a press conference the MIR leaders, among whom were Antonio Aranibar Quiroga and Oscar Eid Franco, stressed that the current political situation should produce the forming of a national unity government based on an agreement on democratic rapprochement.

Despite the fact that the MIR has accepted both the official proposal to call general elections for May 1983 and the proposal made by seven political parties to call together the congress elected in 1980, the MIR leaders said that the dialogue announced by the government has been rejected because of the vagueness of its terms and intentions.

Aranibar Quiroga admitted that his party had meetings in the last few days with President Celso Torrelio Villa, with the leadership of Victor Paz Estenssoro's National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), with the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), with the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and with members of the armed forces.

He said that a proposal has been made to President Torrelio to reject the policy of continuity of the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to abandon that policy, to change his cabinet and the high military commands and to call general elections. Aranibar pointed out that the public appearances of the officers who headed the coup of 17 July 1980 (Garcia Meza and Col Luis Arce Gomez) sows the danger of a retrogressive coup which would end the democratic process.

Aranibar said that at present "it is becoming indispensable to initiate an economic policy of national recovery and invigoration that can overcome the distressing situation of the nation."

He repeated that the only solution for Bolivia is the return to the democratic process and said that democratic rapprochement within the nation is the only basis ensuring the stability, consistency and coherence of any of the practical solutions that have already been proposed.

He demanded that those guilty of crimes and immoral acts against the nation and the people must not be left unpunished and that incompetent persons and adventurers should go home and leave the people to find the best solutions to the crisis. He concluded by stating that the mobilization of the people is essential in order to overcome the political inertia and eliminate the policy of continuity which is still prevailing in the present government.

CSO: 3010/1788

BUSINESSMEN BELIEVE TIME RUNNING OUT

PY021925 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Bolivian businessmen consider the political dialogue called for to discuss the nation's government positive.

The chosen method has real prospects for attaining a true all-encompassing national accord which will allow a solution to the country's political as well as economic problems.

These statements were made by the president of the Confederation of Private Businessmen of Bolivia. Representatives of the confederation attended the meeting called for by the Interior Ministry.

(Fernandez Llanes) accompanied by the board of directors of the aforementioned organization was at the Interior Ministry at 0900 this morning to hold talks with the members of the National Council for Political and Social Affairs, CONAPOL.

In a document issued at the end of this meeting at 1200 the confederation states that it has accepted, with a great civic spirit, the dialogue proposed by the supreme government through CONAPOL with the objective of finding coherent answers to the difficult situation which prevails throughout the country.

The communique adds that the presence of the Confederation of Private Businessmen at the meeting with CONAPOL has given the group the opportunity to reiterate its thoughts which were revealed in a document issued to Bolivians on 27 May 1982.

The document states: Today we believe, as we did in the past, that the available time to undertake the great national solutions is dangerously running out.

CSO: 3010/1788

CONAPOL, COB HOLD INFORMAL MEETING

PYO30208 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation, COB, which is the largest labor organization in the country, maintains its position that the meetings held with CONAPOL [National Political Council] must be attended by representatives of the media.

As for Genaro Flores, the representative of the farming sector, COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines said the following:

[Begin Sanjines recording] In view of the communique released by the Interior Ministry stating that Genaro Flores will not be accepted as a delegate because, according to CONAPOL, he does not represent all the farming sector, we would like to inform them that the 5th congress elected our fellow partner Flores as a leader. Therefore, we consider him a legitimate leader, and the only leader of the Single Peasant's Confederation [Confederacion Unica de Campesinos] which is acknowledged by the COB and by all the patriotic and democratic sectors of the country. [End recording]

Sanjines said that if a COB-CONAPOL meeting is held, the COB will not object to any military participating in it.

[Begin Sanjines recording] We will not object to any military participating as a CONAPOL representative because it is an exclusive problem of the organizations which were invited to participate in the dialogue. We do not object to any changes because the problem has nothing to do with individuals. COB's performance is straight forward and public, and it has no other plan other than to defend the people's interests and the interests of the country. For this reason, it is strange that the government is refusing to accept the presence of the press at this dialogue. [End recording]

Sanjines said that nothing confidential will be discussed during such meetings, and that the press has the right to attend them.

[Begin Sanjines recording] The people have to know what has caused their misfortune, and who has brought about this situation. The people must know the reason for the destruction of the country's industry, and for the bankruptcy of COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], YPFB [Bolivia Government Oil Deposits], and of all the state-run organizations. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1788

NEWSPAPER ASSESSES LATIN AMERICAN POSITION

PY031543 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jun 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The New Positions"]

[Excerpts] Those who bet on Gen Leopoldo Galtieri's hand in his crazy military adventure by arguing that it was necessary to insure the greatest unity possible in Argentina and to maintain stability in the continental system, must be reviewing their positions by now. A critical analysis of the past is necessary in this revision, because despite all the rhetorical expressions of "South American Solidarity" [in boldface], very significant fact is that Argentina--in spite of the EEC economic and British financial blockade--has managed to pay its foreign debt showing an unsuspected capacity for administering scanty resources or unknown aid. The only projects unveiled in Buenos Aires during those disturbing days were those characterized by the most staunch nationalism, in keeping with old style Argentine nationalism.

Those who bet on this adventurous card, have lost. What is the role, then of the inter-American system--which is no longer juridically represented by the OAS and by the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], but which is rather built on day-to-day relations--at this time when Argentina is trying to find the serenity to assess the weight of each political group and of each military faction?

It is ever more imperative that foreign ministries should question the real role of the inter-American system which cannot support, without risking its own disintegration, a country such as Argentina, in a state of permanent political instability which becomes a temptation to launching itself into adventures across its borders.

Theoretically accustomed to work thinking about the future, those responsible for the most recent orientation of our foreign policy imagined, as if they were playing a game with all cards dealt and all hands known, that military defeat or victory would lead Argentina to democracy, and that the nationalism of the people who live in the federal capital [nacionalismo portenho] would not be revived.

Today the name of Adm Isaac Rojas has been revived as if to tell people that Argentine nationalists with anti-Brazilian feelings could take the reins of the national reorganization process. Strictly speaking, Rojas is a symbol because he was the one who most violently opposed Brazil's use of the waters of the Parana basin. And he is indeed just a symbol, because within the armed forces and Argentine society there are those who use Brazil as their negative point of reference and who would be willing, in a more serious constitutional crisis, to revive past differences. There is fear in Brasilia that this may happen. And it should have been so easy to foresee that this would occur as a result of the military adventure. Brazil need not depend on the "comprehension" [in boldface] of the Argentine nationalists in order to carry out actions exclusively within the sphere of Brazilian sovereignty.

CSO: 3001/180

CONGRESS PASSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

PY280222 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 27-28 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] Sao Paulo (DAILY POST)--Congress this week approved the 22nd amendment of Brazil's Constitution since 1969 which substantially changes the country's electoral legislation as well as certain congressional procedures.

The new measures were opposed by the opposition parties which view them as yet another attempt by the government to curtail their steadily increasing political power and influence.

One of the measures contained in this new pacote stipulates that in order to amend the constitution a two-thirds quorum is required. Before this amendment, a simple majority was sufficient to form a quorum.

According to observers, the switch from simple majority to two-thirds was promoted by the government's fears that after the November 15 elections it may not have the majority it now enjoys in the legislature. Without this majority, the government would find it impossible to stop the opposition from pushing through its own amendments such as the one calling for the direct election of the country's president.

As a result of the new amendment, the only way quorum will be achieved will be with the participation of the progovernment PDS party.

Another measure contained in the pacote institutes the so-called mixed system in congressional elections beginning 1986. Through this system, part of the nation's congressmen will be voted in according to the number of votes they receive while another part will be voted in according to electoral districts.

Each state will be divided into a certain number of electoral districts and the winning party will be determined by the number of districts it carries and not by the number of votes its candidates obtain. In other words, if the PDS wins in three districts which together represent a total of two million votes and the opposition PMDB wins in only two districts which represent a total of five million votes, the PDS wins. Since the government is to create the districts, the opposition is convinced these will be determined in such a

way so as to assure the PDS a victory. Details of how this mixed system will function are still to be worked out.

The opposition did all it could to stop approval of this latest pacote but since the government demanded strict obedience from all PDS members, even those who were against the new changes were forced to vote in favor--if they didn't they would lose their congressional seats.

CSO: 3020/139

PMDB NOMINATES MONTORO FOR SAO PAULO GOVERNOR

PY280213 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 27-28 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] On the political front, the country's largest and most important opposition party, the PMDB, this week formally nominated Senator Franco Montoro as its gubernatorial candidate for the State of Sao Paulo.

Montoro, who will be running against Luis Inacio da Silva (PT), Reynaldo de Barros (PDS) and Janio Quadros (PTB) in the elections scheduled for November 15, received a comfortable majority over his opponent, Senator Orestes Quercia.

But, Quercia did not consider himself completely defeated and soon after it became clear that he would not become the PMDB's candidate, he started maneuvering to have himself chosen as Montoro's running mate.

Quercia's actions represented a direct challenge to the PMDB's executive directors who had already decided that Mario Cobas would run for vice-governor on Montoro's slate. Quercia, who commands a sizeable force inside the PMDB, threatened to withhold his support unless he became Montoro's running mate. In the end Cobas, for the sake of party unity, voluntarily stepped down, thus handing his position to Quercia.

For most political observers the Montoro-Quercia ticket is almost unbeatable, for in the past both politicians have received some of the highest voting percentages ever registered in Brazil. This feeling was recently reinforced by an opinion poll carried out by the Gallup organization that showed that if the elections were to be held now, the PMDB would easily defeat the pro-government PDS in Sao Paulo.

CSO: 3020/139

ARGENTINE FALKLANDS POLICY CRITICIZED

PY240109 Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 26 Jun 82 pp 20, 22

[Commentary by Alexandre Garcia: "Malvinas: The Victory of a Democracy Over a Dictatorship"]

[Text] Argentina's adventure has drawn to a tragic close. The only positive result is the lesson that setting a bad example does not pay. The bad example was the use of force to fulfill national aspirations. Law has prevailed over force in this struggle between a democracy and a dictatorship. The whole world saw the Argentine junta lying from beginning to end in its "communiques." The junta began by saying that it was invading the Malvinas as a result of Britain's reaction to the hoisting of the Argentine flag on the Georgias. It later became obvious, through the statements of the workers involved in the event, that the hoisting of the flag had been intentional. The junta continued to mislead by "sinking" and "shooting down" nearly more ships and planes than the entire British task force had. It went on to "kill" Admiral "Sandy" Woodward twice. It claimed that "Harriers had machinegunned defenseless shipwrecked sailors" who were later delivered safe and sound in Montevideo. Toward the end, as it had done with the unopposed surrender in the Georgias, it refused to confirm the surrender which Mrs Thatcher had already announced in the House of Commons. It merely issued a communique telling its fellow countrymen that a ceasefire had gone into effect.

In the democracy, the information released by the defense minister and the actions of Mrs Thatcher were under the direct supervision of the British parliament: the House of Commons. Had Argentina been a democracy, it is certain that the adventure would have never taken place. There would have been a congress and a free press to reckon with later. There would have been criticism from the opposition to the effect that the islands cannot be Argentina's just because the Argentines want them to be. In order to acquire rights over them there must be a ruling by an international court or a treaty, not an act of force.

Britain's reaction to an invasion of its territory stopped a bad example from spreading throughout the continent. Thus, an invasion of the Chilean Beagle Islands--which would have led to a war between two Latin American countries--has been thwarted, at least for the time being. In addition, during the

pope's visit, the Argentine junta lost an excellent opportunity to prove its peaceful intentions in connection with the Beagle issue. The pope, the mediator in this issue, submitted a draft solution to Chile and Argentina 17 months ago. Chile answered 16 months ago.

Buenos Aires could have answered during the pope's visit, thus showing its good will, but it chose to remain silent.

Great Britain lost one-third of the ships it had expected to lose but fewer planes and men than it had estimated. Mrs Thatcher and her party obtained the highest level of popular support to the point of winning two elections during this period.

Argentina lost a great deal more than a few ships, dozens of planes and several hundred men. The boasts of Galtieri, Costa Mendez and Menendez mortally wounded their credibility. The attack on a neighboring territory destroyed the confidence in their country. Their diplomatic and military performance harmed the United Nations, since they paid no heed to the resolution of the Security Council ordering the withdrawal of Argentine troops; the OAS, where an aggressor distorted facts by asking within the framework of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty for sanctions against the victim of the aggression; the EEC, where it caused discomfiture for Italy; and the very inter-American system by demanding that the United States give up its support for the nonaggression principle in order to support a nation of the continent.

During the 74 days that the Argentine flag flew over Port Stanley, the Argentine Government used its lungs to the full. It called for the solidarity that it had never given. It set friends against friends. It turned into friends those who only a few years ago were training and arming guerrillas that wanted to set up a Marxist dictatorship in the Southern Cone. Despite Galtieri's wishes, the Soviets restricted their aid to rhetoric. Furthermore, they backed out. They cut their purchases of Argentine grains by half and transferred orders to the United States.

In Brazil, the "Vulcan" incident taught Argentina a bitter lesson of good neighborliness and respect for international law. When Galtieri was the commander of an army corps, he closed the border with Brazil on sheer personal whim, stopping Brazilian trucks and harming our trade with Chile. No one has been able to disprove that World War II Axis submarines that were sinking Brazilian ships along our own coasts were being resupplied in Argentina. However, when Argentina asked Brazil to hold the "Vulcan," our government reacted promptly. The Brazilian Government complied with and studied Argentina's request to the point of releasing the Vulcan only after receiving guarantees that the plane would not fly combat missions again.

The adventure which started enthusiastically and ended tragically has drawn to a close. No one can dance to the music without paying the price. On Easter eve 200,000 persons gathered on Plaza de Mayo to celebrate the invasion of the Malvinas and to hail Galtieri's bravado. On Corpus Christi Day all Argentine radio and television stations as well as Buenos Aires

newspapers called the people to return to Plaza de Mayo to celebrate the day of the Malvinas. Only 10,000 people showed up, just 5 percent of the crowd which had gathered on Easter eve. Out of every 100 Argentines, only 5 continued to support the adventure with the same enth

During the last years the Argentine Government diverted \$15 billion from the nation's income to purchase arms. Now the military adventure has consumed almost all of that and the little that was left of the country's economy. The experts are saying that the worst period for the economy is yet to come.

The British fleet had moved very slowly, hoping that Alexander Haig would manage to dissuade the junta. First it regained the Georgias, as a kind of "appetizer" as Admiral Woodward said. Then it entered the Strait of San Carlos. It continued to procrastinate, playing for time and asking for the withdrawal of Argentine troops in compliance with the decision of the UN Security Council. All in vain. The only answer were high-sounding bravado. Then came the end. The British even avoided a higher toll of victims, sparing the boys, the draftees, who were involuntary victims of the adventure, in which Anaya, Galtieri and Costa Mendez inveigled Argentina. Perhaps they did so with an easy mind because the Nuremberg Court has already been closed.

On Monday the Buenos Aires newspapers reported the defeat of the Argentine soccer team and on Tuesday the fall of Puerto Argentino. The time has come to quote Manuel Bandeira [Brazilian poet] and say that the only thing to do now is to hear an Argentine tango....

CSO: 3001/171

DAILY ON PERSPECTIVES OF TRADE RELATIONS AFTER FALKLANDS

PY020421 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jun 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Economy After the Falklands' Conflict"]

[Text] The end of hostilities in the Falklands has left visibly deep scars in the Argentine economy which, strangely enough, was effectively prospering. The international financial market, however, is seemingly relieved by the end of such an absurd as well as costly conflict. The scars which the operation launched by General Galtieri have left on Argentina will last for a long time but they may also bring changes in economic relations, despite the lifting of economic sanctions by the EEC. Within this context, it would be interesting to try and analyze this from the perspective of the Brazilian economy.

Despite the landing of Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands on 2 April the Argentine inflation rate for the month of May reached only 3.1 percent, that is, the lowest registered since 1974. Moreover, this rate reveals a slow-down in price increases as compared to 1981 when it amounted to 130 percent. Before the conflict the budget deficit was estimated at \$1.32 billion which represents 1.93 percent of the GDP (as against 2.9 percent last year). However, the high cost of the conflict will noticeably change this situation even if the River Plate nation is required to make great sacrifices. The inflation rate will undoubtedly reflect the deficit increase.

During the first 4 months of this year Argentina showed a better trade balance than Brazil. Argentina's balance showed a \$1 billion surplus as against a \$777 million deficit registered during the first 4 months of 1981. As a consequence the neighboring country was in a position to meet, with certain relief, the heavy burden of its foreign debt which amounts to over \$30 billion. A large portion of this debt is due for payment in short term. In the meantime the crisis over the Falklands completely changed this picture despite the fact that Argentina, which does not have large foreign reserves, during the conflict managed to keep its debts up to date probably with help given by some countries since the international banks abstained from giving any financial aid. The GDP, during the first 4 months of the year, dropped by 5.7 percent. This tendency should now continue.

As a consequence Brazil will have to deal with a very battered economy even though the Buenos Aires government should alter the geographical distribution of its international trade due to the industrialized countries' attitude. Some believe that Brazil may be favored by these changes but we believe that such hopes do not have much to stand on. The truth is that Brazil could increase its exports to its neighboring countries should large credits be granted--something which the current Argentine economic situation does not recommend.

The restrictions on imports will be maintained for a long time unless the United States decides to grant Argentina aid in order to make up for its pro-British position.

The end of the conflict grants Brazil great advantages to attract foreign resources. The difficulties for our country worsened during the month of May. This was not because of a lack of confidence in Brazil but because of the concern over the international situation with the surfacing of a new insolvent debtor, which forced the banks--especially the small ones--to maintain the greater liquidity. The cessation of the conflict does not completely solve that concern especially because a new conflict has erupted in Lebanon and because the war between Iraq and Iran has worsened. But at least South America has returned to normal and the bankers do not need to mistake Argentina for Brazil.

It is in Brazil's interest that, economically speaking, the neighboring country should recover as soon as possible even though this means Brazil should make some sacrifices. But the solution to the problem, undoubtedly is beyond our control and will only be solved in the international sphere.

CSO: 3001/178

NAVY MINISTER ANNOUNCES PURCHASE OF BRITISH SKUA MISSILES

PY0132331 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1904 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Navy minister, Adm Maximiano Fonseca has announced that his branch will purchase from Great Britain air-sea Skua missiles as part of a program intended to modernize materiel and equipment.

The GLOBO NEWS AGENCY attributed this statement to Fonseca who clarified, however, that other missiles (Exocet and Ikara) which are already part of the Brazilian navy arsenal, will not be purchased.

The admiral, who is considered to be a strong supporter of the Brazilian program to refurbish its military equipment, also said that the navy had been planning to purchase the sea Skua for some time now but the operation was approved by the government only recently.

The sea Skua missile manufactured by the British Aerospace Co. was used for the first time in the recent Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic and Minister Fonseca said that it is smaller and cheaper than the Exocet.

The current price of the French Exocet missile, whose military potential was duly proven during the hostilities over the Malvinas, was estimated by Brazilian news media at \$600,000, three times more than its price before the conflict.

Admiral Fonseca repeatedly stated that Brazil's military modernization program is a necessity and explained that this necessity did not arise from the Malvinas crisis but from a comparison of [military] expenditures between a country that has 9,000 km of coastline [Brazil] and other Latin American nations.

CSO: 3010/1815

BRIEFS

SWEDISH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION--Sao Paulo Governor Jose Maria Marin received today in Bandeirantes Palace the Swedish congressional delegation which is visiting Brazil. After this meeting, the head of the delegation, Ingvar Svanberg told the BRAZILIAN NEWS AGENCY, EBN, that Brazil is a country that has everything and in the near future it will be a great competitor in the world market. Brazil sold \$200 million, nearly 35 billion cruzeiros, to Sweden in products such as coffee, leather and ores, in addition to orange juice. Swedish products imported by Brazil were about equal in value to exports. Brazil mainly imported industrial machinery, electronic equipment and specialty steel. [Text] [PY021930 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jul 82]

CSO: 3001/178

GOVERNMENT DROPS CHARGES AGAINST UNION LEADERS

PY300447 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Jun 82 p C-3

[Excerpts] The government, through the Interior Ministry, has dropped the charges brought against 10 leaders of the self-styled "National Union Coordinating Board," who had been sentenced on a first instance decision to 541 days imprisonment by trial judge Sergio Valenzuela Patino on 18 April 1981.

The decision was announced through the following communique issued by the government's social communications agency, DINACOS:

"The government, through the Interior Ministry, has notified the first court of appeals of Santiago of its decision to drop the charges brought against those persons who have unduly arrogated for themselves the representation of workers through the illegal organization called National Union Coordinating Board.

"It should be recalled that such leaders had already been previously sentenced on the same charges, and that the courts, at least in the first instance, have again sentenced them for the repeat of their illegal actions.

"In adopting the above measure, the government is seeking to give those persons the opportunity to change their conduct, encouraging them to give up their illegal attitude in disregard of the existing rules and their defiant attitude toward the authorities, maintaining an illegal organization which violates systematically those rules."

According to the first instance decision made by trial judge Sergio Valenzuela Patino, the following leaders of the self-styled "National Union Coordinating Board" have been sentenced to 541 days imprisonment: Manuel Bustos Huerta, Alamiro Guzman Ordenes, Sergio Freyhofer Ramirez, Manuel Jesus Jimenez Torres, Hernan Enrique Jofre Ponce, Luis Antonio Suarez Zegarra, Humberto Del Carmen Vergara Munoz, Jose Antonio Verasay Verasay, Carlos Hector Antonio Opazo Bascunan and Arturo Amador Martinez Molina.

The judge did not grant either Bustos or Guzman the conditional pardon because the two of them were previously sentenced on the same charge. However, the eight other defendants were granted pardon.

CSO: 3010/1824

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN MINES MINISTER--Zambian Mines Minister Mufaya Mumbuna has arrived in the country. During his visit to Santiago he will discuss with Chilean officials a common strategy to deal with the depressing copper situation on the world market. Mumbuna arrived accompanied by two Zambian copper-industry experts. Chilean Mines Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz Correa welcomed him at the airport. Peruvian Mines Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczinski will arrive next week with the same objective. Thus, Errazuriz and the two visiting ministers will hold preliminary meetings in preparation of the conference of the inter-government committee of copper exporting countries to be held in Lima. [Text] [PY011953 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 82]

ANTARCTIC MEETING IN USSR--Pedro Romero Julio, the chairman of the Chilean Antarctic Institute, yesterday traveled to Finland where he will visit one of the world's largest shipyards which specializes in the building of icebreakers. Then he will travel to Leningrad, USSR, where he will attend the 17th meeting of the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR). The following Chilean experts will also travel tomorrow in order to attend the Leningrad meeting, which will be held by scientists from approximately 14 countries: Brano Klauer, deputy director of the Antarctic Institute and also chief of the logistic group; Jose Valancia Diaz, biology consultant; Alberto Foppiano, professor at the University of Concepcion; and Raymond Peake, executive secretary of the National Committee for Antarctic Research. During the meetings to be held by the committees under the SCAR conclave, which is held every 2 years in different countries, Chile will report on the work done in the area. For example, at the logistics symposium Chile will report on eight projects. Included among them is the construction of an airfield at the Teniente Marsh Antarctic Base and the experiment carried out by the Chilean Air Force by parachuting Antarctic shelters including window panes. The SCAR meeting will start next Monday and will end on 9 July. [Excerpts] [PY020039 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Jun 82 p C-3]

FLOOD VICTIMS--Interior Ministry undersecretary Ramon Suarez has released an official communique today that sums up the number of victims and the amount of damage caused by the storm over the last weekend which hit a large part of the country. The document said that 18 persons died and 802 were injured. Furthermore, 3,161 homes were damaged and 578 destroyed. At a press conference he said that the metropolitan region is undoubtedly the most affected with respect to housing and that there is a deficit of about 2,000 houses there. [Graciela Contreras] [Excerpt] [PY021312 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 82]

POLISARIO FRONT SENDS REPLY TO CASTRO

Domestic Version

FL261251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1132 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the revolution command of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, has sent a message to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro. The top Saharan leader's letter answers one sent by the president of the councils of state and ministers of Cuba to Comrade Abdelaziz which was delivered by Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo.

In his message, Abdelaziz highlights the feelings of solidarity, firm support and deep friendship of the people, party and Government of Cuba, very especially of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

The visit of the high-ranking Cuban delegation to our country shall consolidate the already excellent relations between our two nations, Abdelaziz says in his letter.

Abdelaziz states that his recent visit to Cuba taught him a great deal about the achievements of our people and the genial leadership of Fidel in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Abdelaziz tells Fidel that at this time of the peoples' struggle for freedom, the just cause of his people confronts an imperialist and reactionary offensive without precedent. As part of a far-reaching and broad maneuver, the U.S. Government has unleashed open aggression against our people in direct alliance with the monarchic and expansionist regime of Morocco, Abdelaziz adds.

He says that this diabolic plan was recently signed in Washington by Ronald Reagan and the bloodthirsty Hassan II of Morocco.

International Service Version

PA261805 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chief of state of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], has sent a message

to Cuban leader Fidel Castro expressing his highest consideration and esteem for the support and solidarity that the Cuban revolution and people have given to the Saharan patriots' struggle.

The message notes the significance of a visit recently made by a high-level Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the SDAR. During this visit, the Cuban delegation witnessed the struggle of these heroic North African people in their own environment.

Abdelaziz also reiterates the Saharan people's will to continue the struggle until obtaining a victory that is being threatened today more than ever because of the alliance between the United States and the Moroccan regime, which have launched an unprecedented imperialist and reactionary offensive based on the strategic agreement recently signed by President Ronald Reagan and King Hassan II in Washington.

CSO: 3010/1810

REPORTAGE ON AALAPSO ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Montane Oropesa at Meeting

FL291855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo, is presiding at a round table on the struggle being waged by the Arab peoples against Zionism, imperialism and reactionary forces, which was convoked by the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] and which is being held at this capital's Palace of Conventions.

AALAPSO Secretary General Melba Hernandez opened the round table by reading the first document to be discussed. The former combatant of the Moncada Barracks gave an account of the days lived by her recently together with the heroic Palestinian people and the progressive Lebanese patriots in the midst of the Zionist aggression.

Helmuth Angula, representative of the South West African People's Organization in Cuba; (Ibrahim Ismail), representative of the Lebanese Communist Party; and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, made speeches during today's morning session. (Ihmad Jadda), PLO representative in our country, also spoke this morning.

In an interview with our reporter, (Ihmad Jadda) said: [Begin recording in English with consecutive Spanish translation] We always say that the Palestinian revolution is an integral part of the world revolution. We are fighting in the Middle East not only for the Palestinian cause, we are fighting for Arab dignity and Arab honor which the imperialists and Zionists are planning to continue oppressing and stealing the wealth of our area. Very sadly, many of our Arab brothers did not realize this act until now. We can see that their regimes up till this moment continue their best relations with U.S. imperialism, forgetting the historical fact that imperialists and Zionists cannot accept or permit the presence of any independent or progressive force in the area. For this, it was very spontaneous all that fast movement and fast initiative [undertaken by] President Comrade Fidel Castro in his capacity as president of the Nonaligned as well as president of Cuba, the leader of this great Cuban people, to do all he can to express his solidarity, to express his practical solidarity with our people from his belief that we belong to the same world, to the same revolution, we, who are fighting against the same enemy, and the victory will be in Cuba or Palestine. [end recording]

Statement on Arab Struggle

FL301254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The participants in the round table discussions on the struggle of the Arab peoples against Zionism, imperialism and reactionary forces have denounced the situation in Lebanon, calling it a crime and a serious threat to international peace and security.

The unanimously approved final declaration exposes the Israel-U.S. strategic alliance as one aimed at violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and against the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The more than 70 representatives of progressive organizations, parties and liberation movements participating in the round table discussions have condemned the Zionist government for its massacre of tens of thousands persons during its attack on Lebanese territory. Lastly, a call was issued asking to put an end to the genocide, aggression and violation of international rights and for support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

CSO: 3010/1817

REPORTAGE ON A VISITING SRI LANKA DELEGATION

Received by Rodriguez

FL251414 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mr Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration and plantation industries of Sri Lanka. The two leaders discussed matters pertaining to the development of Cuba and Sri Lanka as well as the international economic situation and the two countries' efforts to deal with the problems they face as a result of this situation. The important scientific event continues today. [sentence as heard]

Meets With Agricultural Minister

FL252125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro, a member of the Politburo, today received Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration and plantation industries of Sri Lanka. During the meeting, which was held in a climate of cordiality and respect, both parties reviewed aspects of bilateral interest.

Earlier, Manuel Torres Muniz, vice president of the state committee for economic cooperation, had met with Jayewickreme. At this meeting they discussed the possibility of expanding cooperation between our country and Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan minister is in Cuba in response to an official invitation. His agenda includes several meetings with government leaders and a tour through production centers and other sites of interest.

CSO: 3010/1809

REPORTAGE ON TRANSPORTATION UNION CONGRESS

Meeting Activities

FL291754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Third Congress of the National Transportation Workers Union today continued its working sessions under the chairmanship of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo members Guillermo Garcia Frias and Julio Camacho Aguilera. During the morning session the members of the union's new national committee and resolutions dealing with the movements of outstanding members and savings in the sector were announced.

The workers of Guanajay's bus factory presented to Julio Camacho Aguilera a scale model of the bus type Giron 14, which represents the fulfillment by that group of workers of the goal to produce 350 buses during the first 6 months of the year. Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Havana City Province, hailed the accomplishment and noted that to the same degree in which the problem of the buses is being solved, the party is tackling the priority task of repairing all streets in the capital which are hindering the correct operation of transportation services.

Garcia Frias Closes Congress

FL301205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] During the closing session of the Third Congress of the National Transportation Workers Union, Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frias, minister of transportation, has conveyed greetings and congratulations from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the success of the event. In the congress' closing session, held at the CTD's [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Lazaro Pena theater, the union's executive secretariat headed by Alfredo Suarez was presented.

Guillermo Garcia reported in the summary that the Ministry of Transportation's 1981 gross product exceeded 1 billion pesos and per man productivity was over 9,000 pesos. He said that over 1.8 billion pesos would be invested in the transportation sector over the current 5-year period.

After covering the benefits to workers created by the new wage reform, the leader stressed the great social importance of the transportation sector because the people evaluate its efficiency on a daily basis and its smooth operation affects the spirit of the population.

CSO: 3010/1818

MORA HERMAN VIEWS LEBANESE SITUATION

FL261411 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's trip to Washington had positive results for the Zionist-U.S. cause. Begin returned to Tel Aviv with the total support of President Ronald Reagan to attempt the final attack on the Lebanese capital and eliminate the last strongholds of Palestinian resistance in that country.

This is no more than the implementation of one part of the Camp David accords, designed to exterminate Palestinian resistance and neutralize the Arab states that could provide support to the struggle of these people who have been stripped of their lands and national rights.

It is not merely by chance that Bashir al-Jumayyil, chief of Lebanon's Phalangist militia forces, has been named as presidential candidate by the Al-Kata'eb Party. This extreme right-wing party is an Israel ally, having received from Israel more than \$20 million in arms during the 1975-76 civil war.

Al-Jumayyil's presidential candidacy responds to the U.S. maneuver to establish a strong Lebanese Government which will do to the bidding of the United States.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with the habitual cynicism of this administration's politicians, said in Washington during Begin's visit that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a great service to the United States and the Western world. Shortly afterwards, President Reagan unexpectedly announced that Haig had resigned his post.

This Israeli aggression is characterized by its brutality. Israel has surpassed the atrocities perpetrated by the nazis during World War II. According to serious accusations by witnesses, it has even employed chemical weapons in the capture of Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon and in the fighting along some points of the Beirut-Damascus road.

The United States, following the aggressive and warmongering Reagan policies, wants a quick Israeli victory in Lebanon and is doing everything possible to attain it. Washington intends to deploy its own troops in southern Lebanon--

in an area some 40 km from the border--as an international force as it did recently in the Sinai peninsula following the Zionist withdrawal.

Amid this scene, we should draw attention to the discrepancies that have emerged within the top Israeli leadership where voices have been heard opposing this war of extermination, which in the long run will bring serious economic and political harm to the Zionist state.

The Israeli persecution, the passiveness of the Arab countries and the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and of the leader of the Lebanese progressives, Walid Jumblatt, from the National Salvation Council, make the situation in Lebanon extremely grave at this time despite the cease-fire decreed just a few hours ago--a cease-fire which cannot really mean much because the Israelis may violate it at any time as they have done in the past.

An emergency meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's coordinating bureau has been called and France has called for a meeting of the UN Security Council, in an effort to prevent the total destruction of Beirut and the annihilation of the Palestinian-Lebanese forces which have expressed their decision to fight to the last man defending the city.

Under these circumstances, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's visit to Beirut has been extremely important. He delivered a message of solidarity from President Fidel Castro reiterating the Cuban position to stand with the Lebanese and Palestinian people and reporting about Cuba's efforts to put an end to the genocidal Israeli aggression. Malmierca was the first foreign minister from a friendly country to visit Beirut since the Israeli invasion began.

History does not forgive war criminals. Israel and its Washington masters will one day pay dearly for this genocide they are carrying out in the Middle East. It is enough to recall the end of the nazi hordes, which at one time devastated Europe and thought they were invincible and all-powerful. Israel imitates its executioners of yesteryear. It is a bad path to follow when it has to live in tomorrow's world--a world which, in spite of everything, will be a world of peace and justice.

CSO: 3010/1808

HAVANA VIEWS U.S. 'BLACKMAIL' ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE

FL251405 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1144 GMT 25 Jun 82

[International commentary by (Jose Fernandez Vilela) of Revista de la Manana TV program and Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez Vilela] Good morning viewers. Although the situation in Lebanon and the Zionists' massacre of the heroic and suffering Palestinian people, the growing differences between the United States and its West European allies over the U.S.' ban on the sale of technology for the construction of the gas pipeline, and, of course, Argentina's domestic political situation are important international news today, events in Southern Africa are also noteworthy, especially those concerning Namibia and the South African regime's attempts to blackmail Angola and other African states in connection with the negotiations on Namibian independence.

Given the importance of this last topic--talks begin this week--I feel, Javier, we should discuss this situation in our commentary today since this subject was relegated to the back pages of the media on account of other faster developing events such as the Malvinas and Lebanon. These however, should not detract from an equally important issue in the world today.

[Rodriguez] Yes, I really believe that the negotiations on Namibian independence and the situation in Southern Africa as a whole are important both for the African continent and world peace. Now that the South African racists and the United States have been forced to come to the negotiations table, they are starting to set up all kinds of obstacles and traps to make the negotiations fail or to try to make the Namibian fighters and other African countries fall into a trap.

A new factor now comes into play, a destabilizing factor not only for Namibia and Angola. We see it as a destabilizing factor for all of Southern Africa. It is the attempt by the racists and Washington to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola.

[Fernandez Vilela] Yes, a statement by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee roundly rejects this. It ratifies the 14 February 1982 agreement between the governments of Cuba and Angola which stated that only with the withdrawal of the South African troops across the Orange River on the Namibia-South Africa

border and a truly independent Namibia--not just a paper independence like South Africa, the United States and other Western powers want--would it be possible to consider the resumption of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops. In other words, the 14 February statement has now been ratified.

[Rodriguez] There is something that must be pointed out. The statement talks of the resumption of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops because it must be recalled that the gradual withdrawal was begun some months ago but it had to be halted because of the constant South African aggressions against Angola and the uncertain situation all over the area because of South African aggressiveness and U.S. plans to destabilize the progressive governments of the area.

The withdrawal had to be halted again and only with a real guarantee that those warmongering plans will stop would a gradual withdrawal of part of the Cuban troops be considered, as stated by the MPLA and the Cuban Government.

[Fernandez Vilela] Yes. You obviously have a point, Javier. Nevertheless, in addition to the points you have made regarding the issues that will be discussed this week at the United Nations between the contact group--the United States, the FRG, France and other big Western countries--and the frontline countries and the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], a cease-fire between South Africa and the SWAPO will also be discussed as well as UN supervision of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia during the transition period. I don't know if you want to add anything else.

[Rodriguez] Yes, those points you mention are points on which there is no agreement yet. They have to be discussed in order to arrive at any real agreement because the attempt to pervert a real agreement on Namibian independence is based precisely on those points.

That, and this blackmail that the South African Government and the United States are attempting in connection with the Cuban internationalists to weaken Angola's defense at this moment, are maneuvers that will not stop Namibia from becoming independent or prevent hateful apartheid, that racist practice that South Africa has imposed for so long, from disappearing from Africa in the near future.

CSO: 3010/1808

GUERRILLA ON U.S., ISRAELI ATTACK ON GUATEMALANS

FL301641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Interview with (Andrea Ramirez), member of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Organizations' military section during the Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Can you tell us how the Guatemalan people express solidarity in the face of the criminal aggression against Lebanon and Palestine?

[Answer] We could say in two ways: one, by publicly denouncing the aggression carried out by Israel with the Reagan administration's full support against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples; two, by intensifying and developing our own popular revolutionary war being waged against the same enemies--the Reagan administration and the Zionist who are also attacking our people as they are presently doing against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

[Question] In your speech [at the round table discussion on the struggle of the Arab people] (Andrea), you said Israel has once again attacked Guatemala in its role as a tool of Yankee imperialism. How does this aggression manifest itself?

[Answer] Well, we could say that for many years and beginning in 1975, Israel has coordinated ways to attack our people with the United States. Responding to the political farce of human rights which the Carter administration was pushing in the region, the Israeli Government began to supply the Guatemalan Army with all the weapons which the United States could not sell to them. All of this was carried out in a coordinated manner. For example, the United States would supply civil aircraft to Israel and would also supply the parts needed to convert them into warplanes.

We can also say that in the case of weapons, Israel supplies the (Galil) rifles and the United States supplies or sells the ammunition. And along that line there are many other well known examples of this kind of secret coordination being conducted by these two great assassins of mankind--the warmongering Reagan administration of the United States and Zionism.

This aggression is also prevalent in other fields. That is, all the technical advisers supplied by Israel in radio communications, intelligence,

propaganda and psychological warfare are aimed at crushing the inevitable progress of our people's struggle, dividing the revolutionary organizations and isolating the different movements in the Central American region from one another. But up to now all of these attempts have been in vain. They have conducted unlimited massacres against our people but our struggle moves forward and will continue to do so in the future.

CSO: 3010/1817

CARTOONIST PRODUCES ANGOLAN ANTI-UNITA PROPAGANDA

Havana UPEC in Spanish Jan-Apr 82 p 30

[Article by Evora Tamayo]

[Text] To speak in Angola of mutumbula, cituthe, fantoche, puppet is by antonomasia, to refer in several languages to the shadowy figure of Malheiro Savimbi, head of the traitorous counterrevolutionary organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola], whose strings are pulled by the racist South Africa. Therefore the DIP publishing house of Angola has just released a collection of cartoons entitled EL TITERE (the puppet) denouncing the activities and reincarnations of the mutumbula (puppet), as Savimbi is called in the Kimbundo language of Angola, in this way showing his role as former agent of the CIA and South Africa.

The satirical drawings which comprise the book were drawn by Wilson, the cartoonist of the [Cuban] magazine PALANTE, during his internationalist mission as artistic director of the newspaper VERDE OLIVO INTERNACIONALISTA.

Wilson has drawn a good likeness of Savimbi and his role as a puppet for South Africa. Once more the militant cartoon serves to bring to broad sectors of the Angolan population the activities of the enemies of peace and the Angolan people. The book is written in five languages: Portuguese, English, French and the local languages, Kimbundo and Umbundo.

Cartoon Captions



1. Listen up, the masters who pay us command that the bombs be well utilized. Therefore, where there are plenty of women, old men and children!



2. CIAvimbi, come in and pick up your wages



3. Without words



4. Angolans, reject internationalist aid and peace will come right away!

BRIEFS

GARCIA FRIAS PRESIDES MEETING--Transportation Minister Guillermo Garcia Frias has presided over a meeting of the railroad's western division. The meeting heard a report on the damages suffered by the railroads during the heavy rains and the plans to repair and improve the railways. Garcia Frias said that although the railroads have shown a marked improvement, there are organizational problems that should not be confused with the natural catastrophe. He stressed the great need to repair the railways to Guines, Camilo Cienfuegos, the central lines and others as well as the repair depots of Cienaga and Luyano. He also stressed the importance of resolving the problems by July or August, when the cargo and passenger levels are at their highest. [FL281605 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 82]

AALAPSO ON KOREA--The AALAPSO has released a statement in connection with the world drive of solidarity with Korea. It denounces the present threats against Korea as a result of the U.S.' military presence in South Korea and the joint U.S.-South Korean military maneuvers and provocations which endanger the area's peace and stability. AALAPSO also condemns the unbridled military buildup of the Yankee Government and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan against the DPRK, unheeding of the sensible (?voices) around the world that advocate detente and peace. Lastly, the AALAPSO, along with the progressive and revolutionary forces of the world, demands the immediate withdrawal of Yankee troops from South Korea. [Text] [FL281840 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 28 Jun 82]

TRANSPORT WORKERS CONGRESS--The Third Congress of the National Transportation Workers Union has opened at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] with the participation of 346 delegates. Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the party's Politburo and minister of transportation, and Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC, are chairing the congress. [FL281840 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 82]

SOVIET MEDICINE SHIPMENT--The Cuban Red Cross has received 7 tons of medicine from its Soviet counterpart to help the victims of the floods caused by Hurricane Alberto and subsequent rains in the Havana, Havana City and Pinar del Rio Provinces. The Public Health Ministry will use some of the medicine for other needs as well. [FL282356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 82]

SANDINIST AT CULTURE MEETING--Culture Minister Armando Hart, a member of the Politburo, has addressed the fourth national meeting of the Hermanos Saiz Brigade held in Holguin. Hart had words of praise for the young artists who are endeavoring to make of Cuba a cultural superpower. Others presiding over the meeting were Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo; Miguel Cano, first party secretary in Holguin Province; Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee; Carlos Lage, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists; Brigade Commander Omar Cabeza, of the FSLN; and (Roberto Favelo), reelected as the brigade's secretary. [FL282356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 82]

NORDIC BRIGADE WELCOMED--The 12th contingent of the Nordic Brigade has been officially welcomed at the Julio Antonio Mella International Camp of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP]. Javier Ardizones, section chief in the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations; Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP; and Gustavo Mazorra, director of the Center for West European Studies presided over the welcoming ceremony. The group is made up of nearly 200 workers, students and professionals from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Scotland [as heard] who will do construction work in Havana Province for 15 days and then tour the country's interior. [FL282356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 82]

EXPERIMENTAL PLANT COMPLETED--The construction and installation of an experimental plant, first phase of the iron and steel works complex that is currently being built in Cajimaya, Holguin Province, has been completed at a cost of over 2 million pesos. The new plant will evaluate the reserve of ferrous mineral obtainable from the Commander Rene Ramos Latour Nickel Enterprise, which will be used as raw material for the production of steel in what is to become the country's first heavy industry. The experimental plant was built with Soviet cooperation. The iron concentrate obtained in this first stage of the plant's operation will be processed in the USSR. [FL291727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1441 GMT 29 Jun 82]

NEW FLIGHT TO MOZAMBIQUE--Cubana Airlines has begun flying once a month to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. An IL-62 will depart from Havana on a Tuesday, will arrive in Maputo on Wednesday and will depart for Cuba on Thursday morning, where it will land early on Friday. [FL291727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1438 GMT 29 Jun 82]

VENEZUELAN DEPUTIES--Venezuelan deputies (Americo Martin) and (Guillermo Garcia Ponce), the latter a member of the special bicameral committee of the Venezuelan Congress, have visited the offices of the Cuban committee organizing the celebration of Simon Bolivar's bicentennial. They were received by Dr Francisco Pividal Padron, the committee's executive secretary. [FL300123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 29 Jun 82]

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY--The 10th anniversary of the founding of the Cuban-Bulgarian Friendship Association was commemorated by the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples. Col Serafin Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and president of the association, said the work carried out the last 10 years shows how much can be achieved through fraternity among the peoples, in this case, the peoples of Bulgaria and Cuba. [Text] [FL301220 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 30 Jun 82]

YEMENI DELEGATION--A delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which is currently in our country led by Dr (Mutlak 'Abdullah Hasan), member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and secretary of the Supreme People's Council, has visited the attorney general's office. They were received by Attorney General Idalberto Ladron de Guevara Quintana, who explained to the visitors several aspects of interest in connection with the structure and operation of his office. The attorney general then answered the visitors' questions. They were interested in the manner in which his office carries out its duties. [Text] [FL301505 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1307 GMT 30 Jun 82]

AALAPSO CONDEMNS ISRAEL, HAILS PLO--Melba Hernandez, AALAPSO executive secretary general, said that the current struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian people against the Zionist aggression reminds her of the Vietnamese struggle when the United States invaded that Asian country. Melba Hernandez said this at the AALAPSO headquarters here in Havana as she reported on her recent trip to Damascus. Melba Hernandez pointed to the fighting spirit and organization of the men, women and old people in the defense of their fatherlands as well as their characteristic unity. During this meeting she received the cooperation of all peace-loving forces of the world in demanding an immediate end to the Israeli aggression, while she reiterated Cuban solidarity with the just cause of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. AALAPSO has issued a declaration condemning U.S. aid to the ROK as a means of maintaining a threat against the DPRK. At the world solidarity meeting with the Korean people, the AALAPSO demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the ROK because these troops endanger the security of the region. It adds that the fascist sectors of Reagan's U.S. Government preach a policy of detente while they conduct policies of cold war, intervention and threats against other peoples. [Text] [PA272045 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 82]

HAVANA CITES MPLA REJECTION--The Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor Central Committee has issued a statement in which it states that the attempt of the so-called contact group to tie the withdrawal of the South African troops from Namibia to the withdrawal from Angolan territory of the Cuban internationalist soldiers is blackmail. The Cuban internationalist soldiers are there at the request of the Luanda authorities. In the statement the political group ratifies the proposals included in February's agreement signed by the Angolan and Cuban governments in which they agree that only with an independent Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops beyond the Orange River will there be consideration of the gradual withdrawal of Cuban military forces from Angolan territory. The document also states that Angola is not willing to accept prior conditions for the reestablishment of relations with the U.S. Government. These relations will always be discussed based on universally accepted principles. [Text] [PA271720 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 82]

CANADIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mr (Michael Saintom), deputy foreign minister of Canada, who arrived in our country on an official visit. Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, Vice Presidential Adviser Carlos Salsamendi [name as heard] and Canadian Ambassador to Cuba James Karl Bartleman also took part in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. Topics of mutual interest concerning international affairs were discussed. [Text] [FL261627 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 82]

BISHOP HITS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S 'WAR TALK'

FL230230 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The people of socialist Europe and certain parts of Western Europe have a strong desire for peace because it is they who suffered as a result of World War II. This point was made yesterday by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the official ceremonies marking heroes day.

Commenting on his visits to socialist Europe, Prime Minister Bishop said the people of these countries had gone through a war and as such know the sacrifice involved in having to rebuild a country from scratch. He noted that millions of men, women and children in what is now socialist Europe were murdered in that war. It is for this reason that the people of Eastern Europe are so much against war and are for peace. He spoke of the visit to Dresden and the GDR.

[Begin Bishop recording] When they spoke up about that night in the middle of 1945, when the British and American planes dropped the bombs on Dresden, it was truly a very, very memorable moment for us. Because these comrades were speaking of a sight that all of them recollect, and as they spoke you could see they were still seeing it before their very eyes.

It is because these countries in Europe, these countries of the socialist world, and indeed many countries of Western Europe have known and experienced war that they no longer want a war. [end recording]

Commenting on the warmongering attitude of the present United States Administration led by Ronald Reagan, the prime minister said that the U.S. has never fought a war on its own soil and this is one reason why Reagan is now talking about making war

[Begin Bishop recording] It is because Reagan has never experienced a war, has never seen war on the streets of the United States, has never in fact taken any part in any physical violence except when he was riding his horse backwards in the movies, apart from that, Reagan has seen no wars, has experienced no wars, and therefore it was easy for him to talk about a need for another war. It was easy for him to talk about a limited nuclear war. It was easy for him to talk about using other people's countries to fight the war [word indistinct] the war did not reach his own country. It was easy for him to speak of the possibilities of a first nuclear strike, as if a first nuclear strike will not be answered by a second nuclear strike.

All of this seems easy for Reagan comrades, because Reagan's world is a dream world. Reagan's world is a world of cowboy movies. It is not with our world of reality. It is a world dominated by big business and big business interests. It is a world dominated by the rich. It is a world with no concern or feeling or love for the (?parents). It is a world that sees everyday thousands more on the streets looking for work, with over 14 million Americans today actively seeking jobs. A world where schools and hospitals are being closed down. A world where elderly people can no longer get their pensions. This is the world of Ronald Reagan. That is the world of [word indistinct] and therefore a world of war. [End of recording]

[That was] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as he addressed the heroes day ceremonies at the Queens Park yesterday afternoon.

CSO: 3025/1112

WHITEMAN ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

FL290230 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[All passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The People's Revolutionary Government has issued a call for peace in the world and the curbing of the arms race. The call was made by Minister of Foreign Affairs in the PRG Brother Unison Whiteman as he addressed the special session of the United Nations on disarmament last week.

Minister Whiteman noted that the present world situation is characterized by wars, confrontations, threats of confrontations, tensions, a return to the cold war, economic crises, dissatisfaction with the present world economic order and an enormous buildup in armament. Grenada, he pointed out, joins the peace-loving people of the world in calling for a reversal of this situation.

"Mr President, distinguished delegates, like so many peace-loving people the world over, the government and people of Grenada are deeply disturbed by the quantitative and qualitative increase of weapons of mass destruction. As we address this (?illustrious) assembly, modern civilization is at the very brink of any abyss. And man, the conqueror of inhospitable jungles, the domesticator of savage beasts, the creator of dazzling and sophisticated civilizations is threatened with self-extinction.

"[Words indistinct], a holocaust is no longer in the realm of the unthinkable. It is today a real, evil specter that is haunting mankind. Is it the only [as heard] of man to use his talents and ingenuity to chart a course that will ensure the survival and security of humanity."

"Mr President, apart from the acceleration of the arms race and the growth in size, sophistication and destructiveness of the nuclear arsenal, we have also witnessed the revival of gunboat diplomacy and cold war [word indistinct]."

Minister Whiteman said that with the assumption to office of the present Reagan administration, warmongering has once more become fashionable in Washington. Senior officials in the United States Administration, he pointed out, have said that there are things more important than peace in the world.

"We are talking about preemptive strikes and about limited and winnable nuclear wars. We have even been told that we will definitively survive a nuclear blast if we have an adequate supply of shelters. How reckless.

"Mr President, paranoia has reached such dangerous levels in Washington that a country with a potential to destroy the world several times over is ludicrously suggesting that the first and only international airport now [word indistinct] construction in little Grenada constitutes a threat to its national security. On the contrary, objective observers reject this distorted [words indistinct] view."

Foreign Minister Whiteman called for a recommencement of the noble search for peace at a time when the clouds of conflict are gathering and the shadows of war, death and destruction loom on the horizon of international relations. He said that in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, where the people have endured centuries of colonialist and imperialist domination, a heroic struggle is now being waged against bloodthirsty oligarchies that gorge themselves on the [word indistinct] of the masses. He noted that the quest for peace cannot be separated from the quest for justice.

Meanwhile, the Grenada foreign minister reaffirmed Grenada's support for the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba and all people who are living under conditions of apartheid and oppression, including the people of Namibia and South Africa.

Minister Whiteman used the opportunity to express Grenada's solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine who are now engaged in a war against Israeli invasion forces. He told the United Nations General Assembly there can be no peace in the Middle East until there is restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinians over their land. He said there is a new [word indistinct] of the right of peoples to self-determination.

"Naturally, detente and lasting peace must be premised on the unconditional acceptance of ideological pluralism and respect for political independence and territorial integrity of all (?people). We resent the attitude of the self-appointed guardians of democracy who, while piously proclaiming the acceptance of ideological pluralism, at the same time attempt to isolate and destabilize those with whom they disagree."

Minister Whiteman reiterated Grenada's call for the Caribbean area to be declared a zone of peace. He said that Grenada would support any proposal that would advance further the cause of peace and expressed support for the worldwide peace movement.

CSO: 3025/1116

BRIEFS

YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN PRAGUE--St Georges, Grenada, 1 Jul (CANA)--Grenada, through the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organization (NJM NYO) was elected to the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) at the Eleventh Assembly of the organization in Prague, Czechoslovakia, earlier this month, a government release here said. NYO International Affairs secretary, Tarlie Francis has been selected to be the permanent representative at WFDY's headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, the release said. President of the NYO and secretary for youth in the Ministry of Education, Leon Cornwall, and Tarlie Francis also attended congresses of young communist leagues in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. [FL011300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1105 GMT 1 Jul 82]

CSO: 3025/116

INTENDED DURATION OF MILITARY RULE QUESTIONED

PA032301 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 10

["From the Mountain" column by Antonio Najera Saravia]

[Text] Lincoln was the one who had the ingenuity to express, in a simple and comprehensible manner, what democracy is. It is simply a form of government "of the people, by the people and for the people." Since it is very difficult for the people to govern themselves directly because of the large number of people in the world--except, perhaps, in some small municipality--the people choose their representatives. Representative democracy is the most practical system and it is the system we have had since our independence. The legal validity of a government comes from the freely manifested will of the people, and since there cannot be a unanimous vote among millions of people, the will of the majority is accepted.

One of the biggest problems democracy has is achieving acceptable elections (not "chemically pure") [no "quimicamente puras"] in which the people's will is known and accepted, although it may seem wrong. Guatemala and the rest of our America have a long history of dirty elections. Sometimes, such elections are held to gain power, but most of the time, their purpose is to hold on to power. Mexico is the most tragic case of a bureaucracy that does not allow the slightest possibility for its replacement. The regrettable backwardness of that country, which could have been the greatest Latin American nation, is the result of a continuity that mocks the will of the people: it is not of the people, or by the people, and much less is it for the people....

All of this results in coup d'etats that have to be considered as a provisional and above all, a temporary expedient. The new government can handle public affairs wisely and even achieve an authentic legitimacy with a plebiscite. For this to be effective, it must be free. Castillo Armas tried this method to legalize the government that replaced Jacobo Arbenz.

Good or bad, the leader of the coup is only wanted temporarily. A substantial amount of weakness is recognized in this type of government except when they are incredibly effective, which is very rare. Without the equilibrium that exists in an authentic democracy, or even without this in free societies, the new group acquires a "taste" for power. A thousand pretexts are then sought to indefinitely maintain or legalize a situation which gradually becomes

untenable. Our history is fraught with cases which have resulted in much misfortune and with "provisionals" who have refused to relinquish the presidency. The administration has "gone Mexican" of late because the boss has been replaced, but the same group has been left to arbitrarily usurp power.

The legalization of a regime is advisable because it opens the door to legal change, usually through elections. The legal framework lays down the human rights by which a frustrated citizen can vent his grievances. This keeps him from feeling oppressed and prevents his uneasiness from becoming anger and hatred, and later conspiracy. If there is one thing that shows our political progress it is the fact that we have abandoned coups d'etat as the normal method of replacing governments. The incapacity of the previous administration pushed things to the breaking point.

These thoughts have come to our mind because the present government plans to stay in power for 30 months, based on a decision by the army. Rios Montt could serve the usual 4 years if he had been freely elected. The will of a few officers is not an effective or legitimate representation of the people's will. A government of this nature will have an "original sin" which it will not be able to overcome until it is constitutionalized. This is why so many insist on calling elections for a new constituent assembly. No sensible person would like this government to fail and see us jump from the frying pan into the fire!

While we concern ourselves with purely political matters the war is raging on and the number of people killed by subversion is growing daily. A sizeable part of the country is stagnant and the economic activities we need to sustain and develop ourselves are paralyzed. Agriculture is in very bad shape and transportation is hamstrung, as attested to by the national press. The country needs its soldiers to return to the task for which they were trained: to fight against those who want to turn us into a Russian colony like Cuba or Nicaragua.

One can conclude from the foregoing that the army must not claim to represent all of Guatemala. Acisclo Valladares Molina has been candidly and clearly writing about this in EL GRAFICO (14 June, page 19 and 18 June, p 7) and in PRENSA LIBRE. Public administration must not be placed entirely under military control by naming military men to administrative positions for which there are more than enough civilians available. The question is not to get "politicians" in but to use the large number of professional administrators that we already have. Their efficiency has been proved because they are still working, and productively so, the enterprises that give life to the country, despite the subversion and the large and unnecessary meddling by the incumbent bureaucrats. Our fatherland needs its army more than ever but only to win this first war of independence, which has taken such a large toll, not to administer the country.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH UNITED STATES

PA031630 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT
3 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Sunday, 4 July, the United States will celebrate the 206th anniversary since its independence. Never have relations between the northern colossus and the countries that make up the largest part of the hemisphere, this region known as Latin America, been so poor.

There are several reasons for this, but undoubtedly the most serious was Washington's position in the tragic Malvinas conflict when, to put it bluntly, Uncle Sam took off his mask, said to hell with the proclamations of hemispheric solidarity, the solemn mutual treaties, continental defense and all that disgusting Washington political talk and joined forces with perfidious albigion in its aggressive neocolonialist attack on Argentina.

It will be very difficult for this wound to heal, but perhaps in the long run it will be better like this, because positions have been defined and we now know how far we can trust the great blonde neighbor's friendship.

What has so often been said has been demonstrated: the United States does not protect its friends, only its own interests. For the United States we are nothing more than its backward.

This collusion between the United States and Great Britain in its new colonialist adventure, a typical extracontinental aggression, has opened many eyes that refused to see clearly and, without a doubt, Latin America must begin reorganizing its policy--especially in the economic area. It must strengthen relations with other regions of the world that can offer broad markets, releasing itself as much as possible from the until now indisputable dependence that has kept it subjected to Uncle Sam's decisions.

Of course, this should be done without damaging the true feeling of friendship and respect for the high moral standards of the great U.S. people, in spite of the arrogance and stupidity of their politicians.

END: 30110/1627

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC, LABOR POLICIES CRITICIZED

PA050327 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jun 82 pp 10, 12

["Behind My Open Window" column by M. Arsanfi: "Administrative Reorganization"]

[Excerpts] During Sunday's television chat, President Rios Montt outlined his intention to reorganize public administration beginning with what he believes are its most important areas, i.e., finances and the economy. He said that in this endeavor, he has the backing of the armed forces, which placed him in his position, and that he relies on their ability to engage in negotiations to defeat communist subversion.

We insist on doubting this ability to engage in talks in face of this many-sided force because the only valid dialogue in the eyes of the communist rebels is to raise a white flag in front of them and to allow them to install a dictatorship of the proletariat in Guatemala and turn this nation into a Russian satellite like Cuba and Nicaragua. That is, unless the capacity to engage in negotiations mentioned by Rios Montt is a rhetorical way of suggesting a complete victory by the armed forces. However, the armed forces can look convincing only because we Guatemalans have given them an assortment of armaments to defend our social institutions and our territorial integrity.

Conversely, let us remember the case of Nicaragua--which is very close to us in time and space--where negotiations with individuals, entities and non-communist countries failed to dissuade the triumphant Sandinists from turning the country into what it is now. Like Cuba, it is the breeding ground for making Central America a new Soviet satellite on our continent.

President Rios Montt showed with one small example how impossible it is to engage in a dialogue when one of the parties refuses to participate. He said that the communists responded to the amnesty decree--which will apparently be extended--by completely destroying a village and killing its 112 inhabitants but that, despite this, many are asking for amnesty under the law. But he then made the strange assertion that the government is not interested in announcing how many have requested amnesty when such an announcement would be an encouragement to the armed forces and a clear warning to the subversives that Guatemala has not lost the war it has been waging with so much sacrifice.

We are certain that the administrative reorganization the government plans to carry out will by no means be an easy task because the government will have to tackle many thorny problems arising from the policy of austerity it has set forth. One of these problems concerns the many useless autonomous institutions patterned after the institutions of Mexico which, by the way, is very fond of nationalizing various entities at the recommendation of Marxist economists who can only explain how to handle already prosperous enterprises but can never create an enterprise and much less solve its labor, financial and fiscal problems. All they can do is dazzle business firms, governments and peoples who hope to improve their lot with unintelligible jargon, and, as has been shown many times, they squander funds, issue unbacked currency, increase state intervention in businesses, raise inflation and increase taxes.

We would like to add that one of the ways in which President Rios Montt wants Guatemalans to change their nature is by recovering their love for work. Let him check with a calendar how many days we really work a year and eliminate all the days off with pay which have been graciously granted to workers in any type of activity as well as the privileges which have been given to some types of employees, turning them into real elites. All this is closely related to the country's economy and finances. Workers have been allowed to go on staggered solidarity strikes, which are banned by our labor laws, and others have been allowed to move holidays which fall on Saturday or Sunday to Monday, with the attendant inconvenience to the public which visits the various entities in which they work.

CSO: 3010/1827

BRIEFS

DEFEAT OF REGIME--The Guatemalan People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] has stated that the Guatemalan regime's official acknowledgement that the insurgents have made advances in the departments of Huehuetenango and Alta Verapaz means that the regime is admitting a serious political and military defeat. The revolutionary armed organization notes in a bulletin that the Guatemalan genocidal army is unable to change the pattern of a war it knows it will lose, despite the human losses it is imposing on the people. The bulletin states that the dominant classes, the army and imperialism are making their impatience increasingly evident. They are aware that they continue failing in their attempt to destroy the revolutionary and popular war process taking place in Guatemala, which is crushing unjust economic and social structures. The EGP has charged that the Guatemalan regime is concentrating peasants in strategic villages similar to those established in Vietnam by the United States during the war of aggression against that nation. [Text] [PA032010 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82]

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--Guatemala President Gen Efraim Rios Montt has expressed the desire to resume diplomatic relations with Spain if the authorities of that country also wish to do so. When asked about this matter, he said: I would like to resume relations with the mother country, if Spain wishes this too. Rios Montt was also asked about a statement made by Economy Minister Julio Matheu in Spain noting that President Rios Montt wanted to improve relations with the mother country. This statement resulted in a controversy with Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola. Referring to this controversy, Rios Montt said: "I decide on foreign policy. He said that in Spain, and the foreign minister said something here, but I am the one who decides what policy should be followed outside Guatemala." He smiled and said that he was not going to build a boxing ring to provoke a feud between the two ministers. Rios Montt also said that the country's economic situation is improving because of all of the austerity measures that are being applied. For example, he stressed, we are not spending money on unspecified appropriations. We have already cut the budget by 20 percent and, if need be, we will cut it again. In addition, we are not making any costly purchases. Moreover, we feel that Guatemala needs authority and we are exerting that authority. He said that he has continued to receive the salary he earned as national defense minister, rather than that of a president. [Text] [PA030359 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Jun 82 p 4]

U.S., HONDURAN INTERVENTION--In recent hours, there have been several demonstrations in Guatemala City to protest the Honduran army intervention in the Salvadoran conflict. The demonstrators had posters saying "gringos, get out of El Salvador" and "Hondurans: don't be a sheep." There were demonstrations in front of the U.S. and Honduran embassies. The demonstrators also condemned the U.S.-Israeli alliance in the invasion of Lebanon aimed at destroying the Palestine guerrillas resisting the Zionist aggressor. [Text] [PA031925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL--The trip that Economy Minister Julio Matheu Duehez made this month to several Middle East and European countries has had positive results. An important achievement of this trip was the signing of a trade and economic cooperation agreement with the Government of Israel. This agreement has to be ratified by the Israeli congress. [Excerpt] [PA031530 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 3010/1826

MINISTRIES' BUDGETS CUT BY 41 PERCENT

FL282313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 28 May (CANA)--As Guyana's financial crisis deepens, the government has ordered an across-the-board cut of 41 percent in budget allocations to all government ministries for the rest of the year, and implementation is likely to lead to a round of further retrenchment among workers in the public sector.

The decision, conveyed to permanent secretaries at a meeting with Treasury officials two weeks ago, and already being implemented at several ministries and the University of Guyana, was acknowledged by Minister of Finance Sallahuddin in the state media.

The 1982 Guyana budget presented on March 29 last had estimated a deficit of some 232 million dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) to be met by borrowing from the banking system.

But officials have indicated that the country's publicised bankrupt state will not permit much further borrowing at present, and that one of the conditions for any further loan package from the World Bank and the IMF is a sharp reduction in the budget deficit.

The CHRONICLE said today it had been told that the banking system could hardly supply even half the estimated budget deficit.

It added that the deficit, without further spending cuts itself, would have increased, since public corporations which in the budget estimates were expected to make a profit of 88 million dollars were now likely to return losses.

The paper said that attempts to make the cuts had produced grotesque results in some cases.

One ministry found that its stationery vote for the rest of the year would be about 200 dollars, just enough to buy a few reams of typing paper, even without complying literally with the directive, said the paper.

CSO: 3025/1113

BRIEFS

MILITARY MANEUVERS; VENEZUELAN RAID DENIED--Georgetown, Guyana, 28 May (CANA)
--Two weeks of intensive military manoeuvres by the Guyana Defence Force [GDF] in the dense jungle of the Essequibo region have been hailed on their completion by the chief-of-staff, Brigadier Norman McLean, as "excellently executed and displaying the mettle of our soldiers." The brigadier was quoted in the press today as saying that some 3,000 soldiers were involved in the "Operation Greenheart" manoeuvres and about 200 miles were covered on foot over difficult terrain under conditions simulating an enemy attack on the area which is being claimed by Venezuela. "The response to the mock invasion made me, personally, very proud and this feeling is shared by the officers of the armed forces, and we feel the nation should also be proud," he said. Meanwhile, Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials said yesterday that checks with the GDF and other government officials offered no support for a report carried by a Barbados radio station of Venezuelan troops crossing into Guyana occupying a school two days ago. [Text] [FL282132 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 28 May 82]

SUGAR HARVEST PRODUCTION--Georgetown, Guyana, 31 May (CANA)--The Guyana Sugar Corporation [GUYSUCO] has closed its first harvest for 1982 with an estimated production of 86,650 tons of 77.2 percent of the corporations target of 112,259 tons. A GUYSUCO statement said it was the lowest first crop production level over the past three years, and the additional factor of depressed world prices was causing serious problems for the industry. Guyana has two sugar harvests a year. Poor weather during most of the first reaping season was blamed for the low output. [Excerpt] [FL011530 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 31 May 82]

CSO: 3025/1113

BRIEFS

FAGOTH MULLER FOLLOWERS--Marcial Coleman, Puerto Lempira police chief, said yesterday that the residents of Gracias a Dios are in a state of real anxiety as a result of the constant military actions staged by Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groups led by Steadman Fagoth Muller. This is demonstrated by the fact that the residents of the border towns, most of whom are farmers and businessmen, have been forced to leave by the constant harassment to which they have been subjected by "Astro," a counterrevolutionary group under Fagoth Muller's command. Marcial Coleman charged that "a little while after the 11 June attempt on Fagoth Muller's life, members of the public security forces and the engineer battalion undertook an operation in which my brothers, Eduardo Coleman Martinez and Reynaldo, and my nephew, Guadalupe Corrillo Coleman, were captured. They were later taken to Tegucigalpa aboard a Honduran Air Force plane." As a result, Coleman added, I came to Tegucigalpa to talk with the security corps and the Supreme Court about my relatives' release. I have been unsuccessful in arranging this, he concluded, because the security corps deny knowledge of their whereabouts and the Supreme Court has shown little interest in the case. [Text] [PA292225 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in spanish 28 Jun 82 p 10]

CSO: 3010/1828

SEAGA ADDRESSES ACP ENVOYS IN BRUSSELS

FL281141 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 26 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica prime minister, Edward Seaga, has called for a lowering of the local value added required in manufactured products from African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) for them to gain duty-free entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Lome Agreement.

In a speech to ACP ambassadors in Brussels on Thursday, a report of which has been released here, Seaga complained about the lack of growth in ACP non-agricultural exports to the EEC.

And he partly blamed this on the 50 per cent value added requirement, which the prime minister said excluded from preferential treatment, many light manufactures from the ACP.

The prime minister pointed to a 5.2 billion dollar (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.) fall in ACP exports to the EEC last year, when compared with 1980, and called for a greater transfer of technology to help boost the development and exports of the more than 60 poor countries linked to the EEC in the Lome Aid and Trade Pact.

Greater access to technological development could come through increase investments, Seaga said, and he suggested that the matter be given "further emphasis and expansion" during future negotiations between the blocs.

The Jamaican leader also called for the development of new mechanisms to correct deficiencies in the EEC's Stabex Fund.

"During the last two years we have had to make double sacrifice--that is, a drop in exports earnings and a reduction in Stabex transfers," Seaga said.

Stabex was designed as a mechanism to make up ACP shortfalls in earnings where there are market and other problems which hinder exports, but in recent years there has not been enough money to meet all the legitimate claims.

Seaga also told the ambassadors that the ACP countries must make greater efforts at cooperation among themselves.

CSO: 3025/1112

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION OFFICE BURNS DOWN--Kingston, Jamaica, 28 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica's Immigration Service headquarters and passport office in Kingston was destroyed by fire last night, the police reported today. They said the fire caused the loss of thousands of passports, applications being processed and immigration records. Police on guard at the office said that they heard an explosion in the building before seeing smoke and a quickly spreading fire. [Text] [FL281800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1603 GMT 28 Jun 82]

ECCGD CREDIT RECEIVED--The Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECCGD) of the British Board of Trade will be giving \$57-million additional credit to Jamaica, Prime Minister Edward Seaga said in London on Friday according to a Jamaica House news release yesterday. According to a Jamaica House news release yesterday the amount will be in two tranches: 5 million pounds sterling (approx J\$17M) is to be extended as short-term (180-days) trade credits for purchasing raw materials, and is to be rolled over as the credit is paid off. On this basis, a total of 10 million pounds sterling (approx. J\$34M) worth of credit will be available annually. The second tranche, also worth 5 million pounds sterling, is for medium term credit, that is up to five years, and is to be used for purchasing equipment and machinery. Both credit lines will be extended to exporters from the United Kingdom who will be able to provide goods to Jamaican exporters on these terms. [Excerpt] [FL011650 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 27 Jun 82 p 1]

CDC LOAN OBTAINED--Kingston, Jamaica, 25 Jun (CANA)--The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) will lend Jamaica 15.3 million dollars (one JCA dollar, 56 cents U.S.), half of the cost of establishing a joint venture project to develop 2,000 acres of bananas, the government has announced. The CDC agreement was reached Wednesday in London during a visit by Prime Minister Edward Seaga. The loan would have an 11.6 percent interest rate and would be repayable over 10 years with a 5-year moratorium on the interest. The rest of the money is to come from the government, the banana producers and U.S. company United Brands. The project, which seeks to increase banana exports, especially to Great Britain, is expected to take between 2 to 3 years to reach its peak because a replanting program must first be implemented and modern equipment will have to be installed. [FL252137 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 25 Jun 82]

COMMANDER ZERO: I WILL FIGHT FOR FREEDOM BY ANY MEANS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Jun 82 p 8

[Report on interview with Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's "Commander Zero," in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] Eden Pastora, Commander Zero, is 45 years old. Of those years, 23 have been spent as a guerrilla. He is married and has eight children. He is not afraid of death. He notes jokingly that what he fears are jealous husbands or boyfriends. He is a true whirlwind of words and emotions which rub off on those who listen to him. He was formerly vice minister of the interior and of defense in revolutionary Nicaragua. One day he became fed up and from Costa Rica he vehemently criticized his country's Sandinist junta, which he has charged with corruption and with having betrayed the principles of Sandino. He admits that he is a Catholic but adds: "I am not very good at practicing my faith." He notes that "a revolutionary cannot be anti-communist." An editor for this newspaper talked with him at a hotel in Madrid.

Question: What prompted you to denounce the Nicaraguan junta?

Answer: Well, it was like this. I was faced with the established fact that the nine Sandinist--or I should say pseudo-Sandinist--commanders and their corrupt clique had betrayed the country and I was faced with the outcry of the people. I had no choice but to denounce their treason to the Nicaraguan people.

Question: What treason?

Answer: The violation of the nationalism Sandino bequeathed to us. In his writings and in the Sandinist statutes he taught us democratic, revolutionary, nationalist and anti-imperialist principles which the nine commanders have violated.

Question: How, where and when have they violated them?

Answer: They are violating nationalism when they align themselves with a foreign power. In his writings Sandino told us that he was in favor of Latin American international organizations, but without interference from the United States or any other power.

Question: Some people say that during your many years of guerrilla activity you became used to a very intense emotional life and that this prevents you from adjusting properly to a new life without armed activity.

Answer: That is the picture they have tried to paint of me; the picture of someone who is trigger-happy. The truth is that before being a military man I was a politician and I took up arms prompted by my political conscience. I have always thought that civilian matters should come before military matters and this is something for which I have always criticized them.

They say that the defense of the revolution is above all a military matter, but I say to them that this defense is a political matter, that their arms race is very detrimental to the revolutionary process. I reiterated to them that the defense of the revolution lies in the implementation of the revolutionary program and in the country's economic development, not in machineguns and airplanes.

All those Soviet tanks and weapons of theirs merely serve to align them with the Soviet Union, and that runs counter to the Sandinist principle of non-alignment. It also disrupts the balance of forces in Central America.

Question: You have repeatedly said that you were always attracted to the Cuban revolution. Do you think that revolution could have defended itself without a strong army?

Answer: What most attracts me about the Cuban revolution is the conduct of its leaders who, like the Cuban people, lead a humble life. I have seen it. I have seen the humble way in which they live. I am not going to discuss ideology because I do not want to meddle in Cuba's internal problems, but its leaders treated each other with fraternity and respect. This is very different from the way in which the Nicaraguan leadership treats other revolutionaries, many of whom are imprisoned in Nicaragua. Even Marxists like Eli Altamirano, who was not a Trotskyite or a Maoist, are in jail for having criticized them.

Fidel should not send us military advisers; he should send us moral advisers to set an example for the corrupt national leadership of Nicaragua.

Look, the Nicaraguan economy is managed by Bulgaria, Nicaraguan politics are managed by the USSR and Nicaraguan defense is managed by Cuba. I have respect for Cuba and Fidel, but that is no reason to turn Nicaragua's defense over to Cuba. That is not Sandinism. I fought 23 years for a pluralist, national, democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist government, but this government in Managua has corrupted everything.

Question: Are you prepared to take up arms to achieve your objectives?

Answer: If they leave us no other choice, then now, as in the past, and as long as I have the strength to do so, I will fight for freedom by any means. And neither my perseverance nor my voice will falter.

Question: Don't you think that to a certain extent the two imperialisms you are criticizing might benefit from your struggle?

Answer: Perhaps under the circumstances my denunciation of the treason by the nine commanders might be advantageous to U.S. imperialism. But I am certain of one thing, and that is that strategically, in the long run, my truly revolutionary, Sandinist and democratic stand runs directly counter to U.S. and Soviet imperialism.

Question: Do you think either of these two will win the match in Nicaragua?

Answer: Neither of the two. The Nicaraguan people, who are Sandinists, will win the match.

Question: What resources will you have to carry on your struggle?

Answer: I have the support of my people and of all the democratic forces of the world--the same forces which helped us to fight against Somoza's fascism. In our war to free Nicaragua the USSR did not invest a single ruble, a single AK rifle, or a single missile. Its leaders did not invest a single sleepless hour. And these "damned jerks" have turned the Nicaraguan revolution over to the Soviets on a silver platter. There was no reason to align ourselves with anyone and now out of every 10 trips abroad 8 are precisely to communist countries. They are now saying that those who helped us win the war are bourgeois capitalists. Well "dammit," Sandinism is not the expression of a class but of a national feeling; and then we gradually became isolated like "stupid fools."

(Eden Pastora is becoming very angry very quickly....)

I shouted at them: Do not bring the T-55-B tanks, which are a symbol of Soviet military power. We will be sorry. Everyone here in Central America will start shaking, including the gringos. We are going to give them an excuse to invade us. Well it didn't do any good, man. There the nine "damned" commanders are, and now they want to talk to the gringos, to put the T-55 tanks in the hold of a ship and make fools of themselves. And I have warned them: The tanks are good for breaking the enemy defense but we don't have an enemy defense to break.

For example--(he calms down somewhat)--the MiG's can destroy the Panama Canal, but that doesn't mean anything to them. They want them anyway. As soon as the Americans see the MiG's within range of the canal they might even decide not to give it back to Panama, man. They want to make everybody's hair stand on end. Now the gringos are going to fill Honduras and our other neighbors full of arms.

I told them all this 2 years ago, but they answered: It's just that Eden has no class consciousness. And then they would launch into verbiage about the correlation of forces, about appreciation and about rates of accumulation. These "sons of bitches" who spend the whole day reading books lose all sense of reality and end up kissing the back sides of the gringos.

Look man, In Nicaragua we won the war but we have not won peace. What good is victory if the commanders take up residence like the super bourgeoisie in the hills of Managua, where the Somozists lived. We went up into the hills where there were heated swimming pools and five Mercedes parked outside the door.

Now they are saying that I work for the CIA. Somoza's police used to say that I was a dangerous KGB agent. I never received a penny from the KGB. But they sure need the KGB to establish a totalitarian regime. I didn't need the KGB and I don't need the CIA. All I need is the love of my people and my "balls," man.

Eden Pastora laughs like a kid and sets forth his arguments hurriedly. The recollections of his activities during the war gush forth; he is vibrant.... In his face it seems possible to see the dream come to life again: the cheers on the streets of Managua, the white handkerchiefs flying in the wind and the shouts of "Eden, Eden."

CSO: 3010/1750

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--(Gustavo Vargas Escobar) has been confirmed as the new permanent representative of Nicaragua at the UN offices in Geneva, Switzerland. [PA282954 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 28 Jun 82]

GDR-NICARAGUA AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT--Narciso Gonzalez, president of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlement, visited Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the GDR to learn of their experiences in the areas of cooperative farming. An agreement that will enable Nicaraguan peasants to be trained in various agricultural areas has been signed with the GDR. [PA011450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 Jun 82]

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--Foreign Ministry sources yesterday reported that Edmundo Jarquin, former minister-director of the International Reconstruction Fund, was appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico. Jarquin replaces Also Diaz Lacayo. [PA301239 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jun 82 p 13]

CSO: 3010/1814

COUNTRY SECTION

PANAMA

FOREIGN MINISTER ILLUECA ANALYZES HAIG RESIGNATION

PA260104 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca told "Domingo al Dia" [newscast] that the differences of opinion between President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig regarding the construction of the Soviet-Japanese gas pipeline hastened Haig's resignation. He was interviewed by Jose Montano as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Illueca, what is the impression of the Foreign Ministry, and you in particular, about the resignation of Alexander Haig as U.S. secretary of state?

[Answer] Apparently what actually led to the crisis between President Reagan and Secretary Haig was the joint venture between the Soviet Union and Japan for construction of a gas pipeline in Siberia which would make it possible to supply gas to Western Europe. Therefore it is a joint project of the Soviet Union and Japan for the benefit of Western Europe, which Haig supported. Recently President Reagan declared additional sanctions against the Soviet Union which greatly annoyed Japan and caused much concern in the FEC, because the sanctions mean that patents held by U.S. companies on U.S. technological products abroad may not be used in this project.

Some U.S. analysts feel this last incident was the straw that broke the camel's back and led to the break between President Reagan and Secretary Haig. I do not think U.S. policy is involved in this because U.S. policy is a single policy; it has been an interpreter and enforcer of this policy. As a political man, he has been an enforcer rather than a philosopher. I would add that in essence Haig's image, personally, I repeat--[changes thought] I have met many wise and only Americans in the State Department. He was part of the group of men of the world who knew how to handle situations with elegance. However, there were some conflicts that he was unable to overcome. [end recording]

END PAGE 1/8

RELATIONS WITH USSR OPPOSED

PA260040 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jun 82 p 4A

[The "Moyolandia" column: "Relations With the USSR"]

[Text] From time to time, the communists, pseudocommunists, superliberals and liberated people in this country get the idea that Panama should establish diplomatic relations with Russia. Some propose this blindly, simply because of the checks that come to them from the mother country; others do so because they feel that it is necessary to irritate the United States in every way possible. And the last group argues that, as a matter of principle, Panama should maintain relations with all countries.

We do not pay much attention to the first group. It is merely a question of greed and their need to justify the payments that they receive. Those in the second group need a psychiatrist to straighten them out. Their minds are blocked by hatred and resentment and they think that they are damaging the United States, instead of Panama. They must be forgiven. They know not what they do.

The last group includes those who are honestly defending Panama's right to conduct its international relations freely and those who genuinely believe that close relations with the USSR could be beneficial for Panama. This group deserves respect, because at heart its members do love their country and sincerely believe that they are seeking to make that country more sovereign and more free.

While I agree, in principle only, that as a sovereign nation Panama has the right to freely choose its friends and enemies and to decide with whom to maintain commercial, cultural and diplomatic relations, I believe that momentous decisions like this deserve careful study.

When one analyzes Russia's record in countries that are not within its sphere of influence, countries that believed, like the good-intentioned people here, that it was a good idea to maintain diplomatic relations with the USSR, one realizes that, far from being a mission of rapprochement and friendly relations, the Soviet Embassy becomes a nest of spies for the purpose of intrigue and destabilization.

We have previously published in this column a complete list of the scandalous number of Russians who have been declared personae non gratae or who have been expelled from different countries. Significantly, the expulsions are not limited to a particular area. They have taken place in such distant points as India, Norway, the United States and even Indonesia. The charges have always been the same: espionage, the incitement of rebellions, creation of chaos, conspiracy, etc.

In the first 5 months of 1982, no less than 11 countries located at opposite poles of the globe expelled Russian citizens, either diplomats or individuals serving in some official capacity. This just demonstrates the lack of good faith and the perverse intentions demonstrated by the Soviet Government in any country that naively allows it to get a foot in the door.

In view of this scandalous fact, it is necessary to repeat ad nauseum that it is fact/ [slantlines denote upper case] to Panama's advantage, from any viewpoint, to have relations of any kind with the Soviet Government. In almost 80 years of independent life we have never needed relations with that country. When, noted or, experience shows us that by establishing such relations we will be inviting the establishment of a focus of infection and de-fortification, it would be stupid of us to believe that the Soviets will act more responsibly here than they did in the 11 countries that found it necessary to expel them in the first 5 months of this year.

Anyone with good intentions who wishes to continue to advocate diplomatic relations with the Soviets need only refer to once again supply the list of those who were expelled. I will do it with pleasure. Of course, I will not use a three column to reproduce it, because the list is interminable and is growing longer every day.

1982

PAREDES, STAFF HOLD 'IMPORTANT' MEETING WITH GUARD CAPTAINS

PA241/59 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jun 82 pp 1A, 8A

[Text] General Ruben Dario Paredes, national guard commander in chief, and his staff have completed the second phase of the communication and instruction program for officers of that armed institution.

This phase involved captains who serve in the various departments of the national guard. At this meeting, the national guard discussed the country's political situation, the organization of the institution and the economic plans of the loans and savings society.

The meeting took place yesterday in one of the rooms of the Holiday Inn in Focumen. The meeting was a two-way question and answer affair. At the end, the conclusions were summarized as proposals for action and work in various areas.

All this was done at the instruction of the high command, to maintain the security of, and the respect for Panama, and to guarantee the political, social and economic stability that the country enjoys today.

One of the most interesting subjects at the conference was the analysis of the national guard's role and responsibilities during the 1984 elections.

The captains, who represent one of the main pillars of the national guard, completely agreed that traditional enemies and related groups will not be allowed to disrupt completely democratic and direct elections through their actions, or verbal or written statements.

Because most national guard captains actively participated in the meeting, the staff described it as, one of the most important held lately between General Paredes and his officers.

Colonel Armando Contreras, chief of state; and Manuel Antonio Noriega, deputy chief; as well as Lieutenant Colonels Julian Melo Borbua, Elias Castillo Figueroa and Margarita Arango de Ferrufino, participated in the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEW REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMISSION--Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, current minister of the presidency, will replace Ernesto Perez Balladares as Panamanian representative on the Panama Canal Commission. The responsibilities assigned to Rodriguez are outlined in Decree 107, issued by the executive branch today. Rodriguez will be guided by general policy and by specific instructions in matters relating to the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty. [Text]
[PA260250 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1782

GOVERNMENT MAKES CONCESSIONS TO PRF

PY040332 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 17 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The Interior Ministry measures which favor the Febrerist Revolutionary Party [PRF] are not concessions but legitimate conquests. This does not lead one to assume that the government has the right to demand concessions in return, stated, among other things, Euclides Acevedo, leader of the Febrerist movement which confronted the winning group in the last PRF convention.

This leader was questioned on the decision of the Interior Ministry to authorize the reopening of El Pueblo, the freedom for Febrerists to meet, the granting of passports and the return of exiled Febrerists.

Regarding the first point, Acevedo stated that it is not a question of concessions but of legitimate conquests; and regarding the exiled he said that the government's attitude "is insufficient" by granting authorization only for the return of Febrerists. He added: "I understand that the party's president mediated for the return of all exiles."

When he was asked whether there could be a political motive behind the government's actions he replied that there is talk about some "kind of demand for concessions in return from the Febrerists, but I do not believe that any concession is deserved."

As for the question on whether in his opinion the circumstances are now opportune for the PRF to participate in elections with its own candidates, he gave a flat no. "I believe that the circumstances are not right, since the state of siege has not been lifted; there are detestable restrictions in the political world; all exiles cannot return, and there is permanent censorship and banishment of intellect in our country."

In relation to the call made by the PRF leader for Febrerists to enroll in the Civil Register, he stated that such a call "is valid, bearing in mind that enrolling is a right and a duty of all citizens. I do not think this is a sign that the PRF or the present leadership is interested in participating."

When questioned on whether there is any leading sector that is interested in participating, he said: "I am not aware of any, and if there is a sector of

Febrerism which wants to participate, it is evidently a group which cannot understand the concerns of the Febrerists who at present are leaning toward nonparticipation of its own candidates."

When suggesting that all these issues would be solved in a extraordinary meeting, Acevedo clarified: "No, the last ordinary meeting (September 1981) for the first time ratified its political position of nonparticipation in elections. I believe that the only reason of an extraordinary meeting summoned by the party would be to review this line, in other words, expressing a wish to participate. That is why I believe there will be no extraordinary meeting."

Questioned on what proposals his movement would make in case an extraordinary meeting is called, he said that it would ratify the traditional line of the party in the sense of nonparticipation of its own candidates and the proposed blank vote. He added: At the meeting, we would state the corresponding political foundations of these proposals, since we are able for a political debate."

CSO: 3010/1811

PLRA ABSENT FROM RECEPTION TO PROTEST U.S. POLICY

PY031749 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 3 Jul 82 p 12

[Text] The executive board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) declined to send a representative to a reception given yesterday by the American Embassy on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day, which is commemorated tomorrow. The absence at the reception of members of the PLRA, an opposition party, despite having received the appropriate invitation, is designed to protest President Reagan's policy both in the South Atlantic and on the human rights issue.

The American Embassy yesterday gave its traditional reception for representatives of political parties and religious institutions, government officials, congressmen, and diplomats accredited in our country.

Conspicuously absent at the reception were the PLRA representatives, in keeping with a resolution passed by the PLRA board at its last session not to send a representative to the embassy reception as a sign of protest.

It has been learned that the PLRA board, chaired by Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, sent a note to the embassy to explain the reason for not sending a representative to the U.S. Independence Day reception.

Although the text of the note was not officially released, it was learned that the note outlines the PLRA board's position on the invitation to the reception.

Among other things, the note reportedly states that the PLRA board declined to send a representative to the reception to convey its disagreement with the policy followed by the Reagan administration in the South Atlantic and on the human rights issue both in our country and in the continent.

As is known, the PLRA has time and again criticized the U.S. Government over the human rights issue and during the Malvinas conflict it voiced support for the Argentine people and harshly criticized the U.S. role in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

BRIEFS

EL SALVADORIAN ENVOY'S CAR BOMBED--The Paraguayan ambassador to El Salvador was the victim of an attack yesterday. Luckily he escaped unhurt. During a telephone conversation held last night with HOY, Juan Alberto Llanes gave details of the event. He pointed out that, above all, "he was perfectly well and in the usual high spirits." Llanes said that at approximately 1730, two minutes after getting out of his car and entering his residence, he heard a terrific explosion which completely destroyed the car in which he had been riding, a Caprice Classic. The ambassador noted that the explosion caused no casualties. When he was asked if he thought the attack was directed against him personally, he answered, "I do not think so. I believe it is part of the series of attacks which the terrorists are staging." He added that "they could have mistaken my car for one belonging to some Salvadoran official since most of the cabinet members of this country use similar cars." Juan Alberto Llanes reiterated that he was well "and in high spirits, always ready to work." He did not want to give any further details on the event since he considered it "very premature and the Salvadoran authorities who have always given me their full support are still investigating the incident." [Text] [PY301304 Asuncion HOY in Spansih 30 Jun 82 p 11]

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON OVERALL SITUATION

PY252350 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Interview with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry by EL MERCURIO correspondent Blanca Arthur in Lima--date not given]

[Text] It is 0600 in the afternoon. The colorful uniforms of the guards of the Government Palace set off the beauty of the Lima Plaza de Armas. After entering Government House, I wait for some minutes: "Please come to the viceroy's room in front of the carriage."

President Belaunde at that time was officiating a ceremony for signing the law of industries. Afterwards, in his office, I waited some further minutes in the rooms close to his office, while he reviewed some issues related to the war.

The days of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry are not quiet. But the thousand problems he must face every day do not make him lose his kindness and human warmth, which makes the interlocutor feel at ease. Despite the haste--"I have only a few minutes"--and despite the warnings of uneasy aides-de-camps, he does not break up the meeting.

He is not the type for uttering striking sentences or categorical statements. He is rather a calm man who manages the difficult course of democracy in a tranquil manner.

The military interruption--which cost him 7 years in exile during the revolutionary government of Velasco Alvarado--weighs on him. And even though he returned to power with a surprising majority 2 years ago, he knows and admits that his is a difficult task. That is why, being the sensitive man he is, he tries to hold to everything which he enjoys...his rides on mule or horseback through remote Peruvian places..the girl he saw recovering thanks to popular action...his contacts with the people.

As Peruvians say, one does not feel like talking to him about polemical issues, those which Peru and the continent are experiencing.

But he answers just the same--or evades--though he remarks in a rather frustrated manner at the end:

We have talked only of politics.

[Question] And you are not a politician?

[Answer] The question is that there are so many things.... You see, the jungle...development...

But those are the things that he himself admits he wants to carry out but he is not able to. It seems he wishes to live in the utopia of rulers but knows that reality is another thing, even though he does not understand it, even less unexpected situations such as the war in the Malvinas. He just raises his voice to request an explanation and exclaim, what nonsense!

That is why he does his best in favor of peace. An evasive peace, in a war which has meant a challenge as a Latin American President and as the one responsible for democracy in his country.

[Question] What was the degree of faith you put in your negotiations for peace?

[Answer] The most faith; and I believe I also viewed what would happen. Because my first step was taken on 11 April when Argentina had occupied the islands and the British fleet was sailing towards them. Knowing that in a few days they would confront each other was obvious. That is why I insisted on agreeing to an early truce to be made effective when the forces got to the positions of fighting each other. It has never been so hard for me to see I was right.

[Question] You say you intervened with complete faith, but up to what point do you believe that the world governs itself through peaceful solutions in controversies?

[Answer] This conflict may only be solved through negotiations, since no matter what happens, there will be no safe conqueror. If the British win and bring about the withdrawal of Argentine troops, it will not be the end of the century-old Argentine claim.

[Question] Don't you believe that the winner may in some way be the USSR?

[Answer] That is a complication which may arise.

[Question] Everything points to Argentina requesting help from the USSR.

[Answer] Remember that Churchill was the one to say: "I will make a pact with the devil!" and he made it. This is the English formula and we cannot discard the fact that the English formula may be applied again. I think it

is regrettable that the world has been placed in this situation, but I am still hopeful, despite the gloomy prospects, that reason will prevail.

[Question] The U.S. position has been considered antihistoric here in Peru....

[Answer] Indeed, it was not only an anachronistic position but also was one showing blindness regarding the future, since the future rests in the hemisphere and this must be united.

[Question] Some have suggested the need to unite Latin America and forget the United States. Do you believe this is possible?

[Answer] What I believe is that a very serious problem has arisen. Coherence, in some cases poor but coherence after all, has become disarticulated, and it will take a long time to reconstruct it.

[Question] Do you view the work of Third World countries as a possibility?

[Answer] This takes us to the issue of nonaligned and things like that.

[Question] You are one of those who does not believe in the nonalignment of the nonaligned, are you not?

[Answer] The truth is, he says skeptically, well, something like that....

[Question] Your efforts for peace: have they been motivated by the danger posed by the position of the militarymen here who revealed their inclination to go help Argentina?

[Answer] Peru is closely linked with Argentina. We cannot forget that General San Martin came here to help emancipation, at least in its first stage, which later took shape with Bolivar. Thus there is a very close link, and this includes all institutions and individuals, not only the army, but also professionals, artists, well....

[Question] What I meant, Mr President....

[Answer] I myself, he continued, have those feelings, and each one intends to do what is his duty in his own circle. In my case, I have government responsibilities and I wish to view things very broadly.

[Question] But it is said that the military, in their circle, would have military agreements with the Argentines....

[Answer] Agreements are not secret among us. They must be approved by congress; otherwise they are not valid, they are transient.

[Question] This statement seems to imply that the military have no power, at a time when, within this democracy, their voice is as loud or louder than that of all the political parties.

[Answer] Well, yes, there is full democracy here, a broad pluralism. This government has already been in office for 2 years, and I stroll through various places, including places where they say we have no power, and we find great support, full confidence.

[Question] But what I was asking is whether the armed forces, which are not part of the deliberative assembly according to the constitution, raise political issues and...

[Answer] There is the most absolute harmony, he interrupts, in the coordinated work between the armed forces and the government.

[Question] How have you planned this participation?

[Answer] Of course, there are three ministers who are military men. Everything the government carries out has the participation of the three distinguished chiefs of the army, the navy and the air force. Each one of these branches has a share in the development of the country in issues such as shipbuilding, air support, survey of the country, which means cartography....

[Question] But do they participate in political decisions per se? Since what it observed is that they raise issues such as in the economic sphere and others of the government.

[Answer] Just because in my former government there was a military coup, they want to make us look as if we are in a conflicting situation which is not real. The coup was an accident at the end of a government, and it was not against me but against elections.

[Question] Would you judge that this democracy is firm and that it should not base many actions on what the military thinks, bearing in mind that they were in office for 12 years?

[Answer] In a government you must take many features into account. A government is that much; coordination. The armed forces exist, and we see the need for them to exist, since there are threats of all kinds, such as this alarming confrontation is providing. They exist, and while they exist we must not only make them fulfill their function but also profit from it in favor of national development, and this is what we are doing.

[Question] And in the case of terrorism, such as it has appeared here lately?

[Answer] It is the least terrorism compared with the world, he says without hiding the fact that the problem worries him. Tell me of an underdeveloped or developing country where there is less terrorism than in Peru. Tell me; there is no other.

[Question] What I wanted to ask you, President, is why have you not entrusted the military with the task of fighting terrorism, like some have suggested?

[Answer] It is not right. This shows that it is I who makes decisions. I have not decided to give this task to the armed forces at this time. It is not appropriate to do so. I believe that the terrorist sprouts in Peru are too clearly a foreign action for us to become the puppets of strings which are moved from abroad.

[Question] Is it because of the possibility that the armed forces will become stronger and jeopardize democracy?

[Answer] In my opinion, it is not right, and I am the one to make decisions. I cannot take a step which I do not believe is appropriate.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that the left is always encouraging the position of the armed forces?

[Answer] The same happens everywhere.

[Question] What do you mean everywhere?

[Answer] What a democratic government offers is the electoral possibility. And those who really have faith in its forces expect elections, and those who do not try to plot, to plant bombs and petards, to criticize and to slander. And this takes us nowhere.

[Question] How do you view the future of the countries on the continent where the military have been in power? Since, as we see here, the armed forces are either in power or feel a urge for war, and the wish is to leave them without one possibility or the other.

[Answer] The great war we have to fight is development, and the armed forces are aware of it. In Peru, for instance, we had great hopes in the jungle, but for a long time it was the place for religious missions. There is now a development plan which, to some extent, is a military plan. They go there with their logistics, with all their capabilities; there is then a commitment in which they are indispensable. We have to watch....

[Question] Do you believe stability will be achieved through the democratic processes in Latin America?

[Answer] You will see: Colombia is going through an electoral process which shows it is quite stable. Venezuela is also very stable and they have a biparty system, which functions well. In Brazil, President Figueiredo is determined to continue with changes, and whatever happens to him seems to be closer to democracy [than to anything else]. We cannot speak of Argentina now, since they are experiencing such a tragic international situation and only God knows what will be the outcome. Now, in Chile, there was indeed the need for a change after the experience they had.

[Question] A change such as the one we had?

[Answer] I knew Allende when he was young. He was a very capable man, of course, but he tried to take the country to socialism against the wishes of the majority. We must not forget that he had to be ratified by congress, and I believe that to rule, one must not forget elections. Allende forced the country to socialism, causing an upheaval which gave way to this change which was not within the democratic tradition Chile had before. But it was a very serious situation, and there was nothing else to do.

[Question] What is your opinion on the crisis of democracy in Latin America, from which Peru has not escaped?

[Answer] I believe there are some cases when governments march but go along a different path from that marked out by the people. And even though sometimes it is hard, one must always bear in mind what the people want.

[Question] Are you one of those stating that democracy is the least bad of systems, or are you not?

[Answer] Oh! Indeed I am.

[Question] The best or the least bad?

[Answer] Well, I believe it is the least bad, since I admit that there are many frustrations. This task of coordinating is very difficult. I admit that in the case of dictatorships, for instance, they may be more efficient under certain circumstances, since there are decisions which are fulfilled. Unfortunately, in the case of democracies, everything is discussed and one is very much exposed.

[Question] You have governed twice. Do you believe, according to your experience, that the political parties must be the only channels for participation?

[Answer] They are not the only one. There are many agencies which have great influence. For instance, the body of lawyers, the medical federation and many others which are not political parties. Likewise, the unions or the industrial federations.

[Question] Were they given a chance to participate, or do they exert influence for their own weight and representativity? Or do they have to participate through the parties?

[Answer] They exert influence because of their weight. But when they seek participation, they do so through the political parties, since on their own, they cannot go far enough.

[Question] Aren't their union issues somewhat distorted by having to channel them through political parties?

[Answer] Well, I believe they can also work them out in the sphere of their activities. For instance, I am very receptive to the proposals which the commercial field or the unions may make.

[Question] I mentioned this because in Chile they have tried a system pretending to leave these intermediate organizations out of politics; even in the case of unions, for instance, being a union leader and a political leader is incompatible. Do you share this criterion?

[Answer] I believe that both the parties and these organizations have a role to accomplish. The political party provides popular warmth to a proposal. It makes it resounding. Because when a right voice is heard within these unions, it is either resounding or it resounds in the void, and I believe that a party's echo reflects what the country really feels.

[Question] Experience shows that democracies are more stable when there is a bipartite system, and in these cases....

[Answer] We have it here to a certain extent: on one side is popular action, and on the other the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA).

[Question] But these two parties are being divided and probably are losing strength. Could this be because of the need to be the echo of all proposals of the citizenry?

[Answer] Look, within popular action no division is possible, unless I divide myself in two.

[Question] But there is talk about the Ulloa line, and the line of the president of the Senate, Javier Alba.

[Answer] They are close friends, and when the time for coherence comes, all adhere to it.

[Question] There are, however, some congressmen who have separated themselves from popular action. Don't you see the action of congress as a danger for democracy? Since if you do not count with the majority misgovernment may occur, such as it finally happened in 1968.

[Answer] I must first tell you that there is no separation. There are some deputies who see that their political future in a large government party where there are ministers and outstanding men may not be what they had expected and they think that it is better to go their way and thus obtain an assured precandidacy.

[Question] Whatever the reason, it is a fact that forces are divided, and what I wanted to ask you is whether an excessively powerful congress having many factions may not weaken democracy....

[Answer] The constitution is very clear. Peru has a presidential regime. I can veto laws.

[Question] But congress, according to rumors here, enjoys vetoing ambassadors, who are men you trust....

[Answer] They do not veto them, they just do not ratify them. It has happened once or twice, the same as with magistrates. This is what democracy means.

[Question] I was just asking you because in my country they maintain that the crisis of democracy was in a large extent the result of the parliamentary regime which in fact arose, and I have heard here that parliament does as it pleases and that it is the worst functioning institution.

[Answer] That is limited. I have just approved two very important laws: one on electricity and the other on industries. A year ago we decreed the one on the attorney general, and we proposed the government attorney, who is the one in charge of protecting society; and recently the one on the tribunal of constitutional guarantees, which is devised to protect excesses of government. I have had the satisfaction of signing a law aimed at controlling myself. And this is democracy. There are some people who do not understand this, and I would not understand another way of governing. I did not accept dictatorship and the people are well aware of this. If I had chosen to become a dictator in my former government, there would not have been a coup.

[Question] How important is opposition for you as part of the system? Because you see that in view of criticisms, one hears a disparaging reply: Isn't democracy fair play!

[Answer] Criticism worries me the least. I read the papers with a smile. Besides, the people do not believe [what they say]. If there is any slander against me, they do not believe it.

[Question] Are you sure?

[Answer] I am sure that not even my worst enemies believe it. Millions were spent in the presidential campaign, and the people did not believe it.

[Question] But further about yourself: How important are your policies for criticism? How do they interpret, for instance, that credibility in the government, which won with 44 percent of votes and added 10 percent of the PPC, today is 26 percent according to some recent opinion polls?

[Answer] The last opinion poll was on supplementary municipal elections, which we swept.

[Question] But I have read other opinion polls here....

[Answer] There is no better opinion poll than the ballot box. And through it the people have shown their support for the government.

[Question] Criticisms seem to have increased lately, however, regarding the economic program, which has not achieved its goals.

[Answer] Well, there are several paths, and the one adopted is not really bad, but we are going through a bad moment regarding prices. We have chosen a

liberal policy, trying to control inflation and adopting minidevaluations. Now, nobody likes to adopt devaluations because they engender inflation. But this is one policy. What are the others? Freeze the exchange rate; but this has the problem that it restricts the economy and results in unemployment. I believe that both have problems, but one has to be chosen. Ulloa, as you have seen, has made up his mind for the first. But what is important is the economy of liberalization by trying to control statism, not to allow state enterprises to proliferate and get the state out of places where it should not be.

[Question] Are you pleased with the results? Because they say that the military would also be in a different position in this regard, pointing out that enterprises cannot be handed over for national security reasons....

[Answer] Where is the handing over? This is really absurd. If we took more enterprises, no more capital would be coming in. Production was frozen. There were no reserves. I believe that this policy is resulting in development, despite the crisis. The prices of copper and silver are rock-bottom. I tell you that any economist who may come here, be it Friedman, Samuelson or Marx, whoever comes would face a difficult situation. There are no criticisms but cries in the face of a world situation which we are not able to control.

[Question] Considering the challenges you have as a ruler, how important is the economic situation for you?

[Answer] Very important. Because the system of minidevaluations, although having the advantage of no flight of dollars, takes account of the need for readjustment of prices, which is very painful.

[Question] Does this create a political problem?

[Answer] Of course, it is a political problem.

[Question] Some say that your team is very technical and that they do not fit the economy and politics together.

[Answer] They are rather cold, are they not? But I try to do my best. I review what they do, but I am convinced that the policy is not wrong.

[Question] To what extent do you believe this war will mortgage the economic development of the continent?

[Answer] We will see; sometimes good comes from the very bottom of evil.

[Question] Considering the political and economic panorama which you are going through, has this war been a big trial for you?

[Answer] Well, these are very difficult posts. Alessandri would say in Chile about La Moneda, and you must remember it well: "This house where there is so much suffering." And this a great truth. Since, naturally, one wishes to perform things and one is not able to; and suddenly unexpected things happen like this situation of the Malvinas, which leaves non detached or indifferent.

U.S. VIEWED AS GREAT LOSER IN FALKLANDS WAR

PY302140 Lima OIGA in Spanish 14 Jun 82 pp 60-64

[Andres Molina commentary: "USA: The Great Loser"]

[Text] The NATO allies of Great Britain never imagined how far a lady could lead them by the hand. Margaret Thatcher has outshone even the United States, which is said to be--probably with good reason--one of the two world powers, very virilely [virilment] handling the situation with a skill and mastery the Americans themselves aspire to. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the capable U.S. spokesman at the United Nations, stated flatly: "The policy of my country is handled by amateurs." Ignoring her home country, we must pay tribute to a valuable phrase, though it lacks originality.

Alexander Haig, who would seem to practice tennis with more expertise than he practices diplomacy, last week had an unfortunate linguistic turn of phrase: "I hope England will be magnanimous after victory." The reply was quick to come, but it did not come precisely from Buenos Aires but from Thatcher herself: "Magnanimity is not the correct word to be used in relation to the Falklands." And she added: "An invader, an aggressor and a military dictator must not be thus treated; Argentina has to make but one decision: to evacuate the islands in the next 14 days."

The truth of the Argentine actions showed England that even though the word "magnanimity" would not be used by London, the word "capitulation" would neither be found in the Argentine lexicon. But there was more. An attempted British landing, aimed at further tightening the claws grasping Puerto Argentino, was bloodily frustrated. New vessels from the United Kingdom were sunk by the efficient Argentine Air Force, and bombs causing death and confusion were dropped on landing craft.

Nobody believes that the unrestrained expression of those who manage U.S. foreign policy is serious when they state that "in 6 months we may be able to repair our damaged relations with Latin America." These are shocking words which are coldly and reluctantly received by all of America.

A radical inconsistency marks American policy, such as shown by the zigzagging diplomatic march since the Kennedy period. Like traffic police, the United States is always late at the theater of operations; also it always plays a paternalistic role, showing altruism and magnanimity. During World War II,

it lost entire nations which were swallowed by Stalin through a misunderstood pacifying policy. Afghanistan is struggling in the war of "the camel against the missile," but there is no virile reaction from the United States, except for its well-known encouraging and supporting phrases. Poland understood that its struggle for freedom has to be fought by itself, since the United States will not provide guns or butter. The most unreasonable policy is carried out in El Salvador, pretending to save a democracy which never existed and covering itself in the mud of a prelude to an American Vietnam. In the Middle East, it is dazzled by the only existing democracy--Israel--and offers sophisticated equipment to countries which could hardly use them efficiently. And here, in Latin America, it assumes the role of a mediator but prematurely warns that "if the mediating mission fails, we will support Britain."

It finally trades with the USSR and China, but it advises its former Latin American friends that they must be vigilant against the "communist danger." It gives arms, logistic and technological support to the United Kingdom and disapproves the tattered American solidarity which intends to give arms to Argentina. KC-135 tankers and airplanes are sent to London so that they begin from there the long trip to the Malvinas. It has, however, a very obscure moral: "Not one American soldier will go and fight against Argentina." On the other hand, the WASHINGTON POST is full of statements about shuttling Peruvian airplanes to Buenos Aires, and all of it to hear--once again--official denials which reassure them for a few days.

The warm reception which Castro gave to Costa Mendez was not free. Everything has a price; everything needs to be paid. In this war in which Argentine youngsters--raw recruits--are confronting professional NATO soldiers, the Galtieri government must even resort to the devil. There is no moral in politics, and the priority issue is to survive and to win. The USSR would not have survived without Yankee "capitalist" support during World War II; Chamberlain and Daladier came to an agreement with the nazis to breathe life into a spoiled peace; the USSR did the same when coming to an agreement with the nazis and not entering the war which was being fought in the Western world; Israel had USSR support in 1948, British and French support in 1956, and U.S. support in 1967, without this having affected their democratic structure.

Nowadays "peripheral countries"--so called by those who have coined a new word for the nonaligned--cannot calmly watch the technological killing in the Malvinas. It would seem that the "dependent" countries have gotten rid of the overwhelming pressure of the Western world (where socialists, conservatives, social democrats and liberals side with Margaret Thatcher) to negotiate among them, though knowing that playing the role of neutrals today is mere sophism.

It is true that our countries will not easily get rid of the dependency on the United States and the Western world, but they neither look at Cuba, Nicaragua or the USSR with suspicion. The final outcome of this war will be that the countries on the continent will be more and more inclined to take equidistant positions from the world powers, with great satisfaction to international communism.

The unreasonable blunder of the Reagan-Haig duo, together with the stubbornness of Thatcher, have made them take a fatal and dangerous step. Relations will not be repaired in 6 months; the fight in Cuba, Nicaragua and by the Salvadoran guerrilla now seem to hold some truth, and the overwhelming anti-communism of the Argentine army is becoming warmer and more digestible, particularly when the issue is to fight against a very old colonial and repressive regime, which is stronger in the military and technical fields.

American nationalism, which was undernourished and separated, is now being nourished under the patriarchal guidance of Cuba. The United States will, no doubt, be the great loser; as a leader this is a role, unfortunately, they are reluctantly becoming used to.

CSO: 3010/1811

FOREIGN RESERVES FALL BY 7.9 PERCENT

FL252335 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 25 Jun CANA--Trinidad and Tobago's net foreign reserves fell by 606.8 million dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) or 7.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1982, according to the latest economic bulletin published by the Central Bank.

"But such a decline is quite normal" the bank said for the January to March period annually.

The reserves, at the end of the first three months stood at 70,070.4 million dollars (TT). The 1981 first quarter decline was 1,320.7 million dollars (TT) or 23 per cent and the reserves then stood at 5,749.7 million dollars (TT).

The bulletin said the monetary authorities' foreign reserve holdings fell by 617.7 million dollars (TT) or a 8 per cent in the first quarter this year, and this was mainly responsible for the decline in the country's reserves.

The largest source of foreign exchange inflows in the first quarter of 1982 was interest on Central Bank foreign investments, amounting to 237.8 million dollars (TT).

Oil royalty and tax payments of 142 million dollars (TT) were the other significant inflows, and represented a decline of 28.1 per cent, compared with the level in the corresponding quarter of 1981.

Net sales of foreign exchange to commercial banks, says the bulletin amounted to 928.2 million dollars (TT) in the first quarter of 1982 "and were the major use of reserves."

In the last quarter of 1981, net sales of foreign exchange to commercial banks totalled 876 million dollars (TT), whereas sales for the first quarter of 1981 amounted to 734 million dollars (TT).

Final figures are not yet available on the external assets and liabilities of commercial banks, "but indications from preliminary data are that some improvement is likely in the net foreign position of these banks at the end of the first quarter of 1982, compared with their position at the end of 1981," the Central Bank said.

CSO: 3025/1112

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH VENEZUELA 'VERY LIKELY'

PY062133 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] (Jesus Morales Balarino), the vice dean of Venezuela's Central University, who visited with President Gregorio Alvarez this morning, has told El Espectador that a rapprochement between Uruguay and Venezuela is very likely.

The visit with President Alvarez marked the end of negotiations--of a strictly private nature--undertaken by (Balarino) and aimed at the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

(Balarino), who has lived and studied in Uruguay, said that since he has significant ties of affection with our country he decided to undertake these personal negotiations which are to be followed up in his country as soon as he returns to Caracas. He is planning to meet President Herrera Campins and the Venezuelan foreign minister.

During his stay in our country (Balarino) met Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero, Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad and President Gregorio Alvarez.

These are the remarks made by (Balarino) after his meeting with President Alvarez:

[Begin (Balarino) recording] First I should say that I am not an official ambassador; I am merely an unofficial good-will ambassador who is a friend of the Venezuelan Government. Today I can say that I have been given the best welcome not only by the foreign and interior ministers but also by the Uruguayan President. I believe the second stage of my action, which will be developed in Venezuela and which is starting now, will be, I hope, a short one.

What I have learned today will soon yield results, and I am also sure that the meeting to be held by Latin American presidents--an idea proposed by the Uruguayan President, which should soon come true--will be the decisive instance for the reestablishment of relations between Venezuela and Uruguay.
[end recording]

CS0: 3010/1819

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT RESIGNS--Montevideo, 6 Jul (AFP)--It has been officially reported that Jose Gil Diaz, president of the Central Bank and distinguished member of the government's economic team, submitted his resignation last night. He was replaced today by Jose Puppo, former secretary of the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat [Seplacodi] and trustworthy assistant to President (Ret) Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez. Gil Diaz, who took office in 1974, said that his resignation was based exclusively on personal reasons and that he was leaving the post at peace with himself. [Excerpt] [PY061609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1332 GMT 6 Jul 82]

CSO: 3010/1819

BRIEFS

CLAIMS ON ESSEQUIBO--New York, 24 May (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has disclosed that Venezuela presented its claim over Essequibo, in Guyana, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today. Stepping out of a 30-minute meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Zambrano told AFP that "On 18 June, the Venezuelan claim will fall within the treatment provided for by the 1966 Geneva agreement," which establishes the resumption of negotiations between the two countries on that date. Asked if this implies a risk of "another Malvinas crisis," Zambrano replied: "It is precisely to avoid this that I broached the issue with the secretary general. I spoke to him in order to express our hope that we can find a practical, friendly and satisfactory solution for both sides." The Venezuelan foreign minister said that he also broached "the basic issue that is being discussed at the security council, the Malvinas crisis, with the UN secretary general. We expressed our recognition of his efforts to mediate." During the meeting, which was held between 1030 (1430 GMT) and 1100, Zambrano told Perez de Cuellar that he hoped that "a resolution that puts an end to the hostilities will be issued, in accordance with the speeches that the council has heard." According to the Venezuelan diplomat, this resolution must demand an immediate cease-fire and must grant the secretary general a special order "to resume his mission of mediation." Zambrano reported that he will leave for Caracas tonight. [Text] [PA241543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 24 May 82]

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT--The Venezuelan Government has invited Belisario Betancur, president elect of Colombia, to visit our country. The visit would take place before 7 August, when Betancur will assume power in Colombia. The report was made by Colombian news media, which said that Pedro Contreras Pulido, the Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, will officially deliver the invitation to Betancur in the next few days. [Text] [PA090420 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Jun 82]

NEW MINISTERS--Caracas, 24 May (AFP)--In his third cabinet shuffle this year, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today swore in three new ministers in the posts of information and tourism, education, and youth. The new ministers are Guido Diaz Pena, who replaces Enrique Perez Olivares as information and tourism minister; Felipe Montille, who replaces Rafael Fernandez Heres in the Education Ministry; and Guillermo Yepez Boscan, who replaces Charles Brewer Carias in the New Youth Ministry. In the swearing-in ceremony, Herrera Campins stressed the "alternating succession" of high posts in a democracy and voiced praise and appreciation for the work of the outgoing ministers. [Excerpts] [PA250411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 25 May 82]

EXOCET MISSILE PURCHASE DENIED--Caracas, 29 Jun (AFP)--Upon learning that an aircraft from France carrying arms was detained in this capital, the Venezuelan Government denied that it has purchased Exocet missiles. A press report indicated that an aircraft carrying 24 Exocet missiles which left Chateauroux, France, last week, was detained at the Caracas airport on Saturday. The report stated that negotiations had apparently been suspended when the aircraft left for Venezuela, although it is not known what branch of the armed forces was intended to receive the shipment. President Luis Herrera Campins told the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL that the shipment involved weapons for Venezuela "but not missiles or anything of the sort." He denied that the plane was detained, explaining that the crew was simply waiting to fill out the documents required in these cases. [Text] [PA291515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 29 Jun 82]

CSO: 3010/1811

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